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Helena, Montana 59620
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Diagnostic Laboratory Bureau
Bozeman, Montana 59711
(406) 994-4885

1983
NOVEMBER - DECEMBER
MONTHLY LETTER

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JAMES W. GLOSSER, D.V.M.
Administrator
&
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MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF LIVESTOCK

STATE OF MONTANA

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(406) 449-2043

HELENA, MONTANA 59620

November 17, 1983

TO: All Montana Deputy State Veterinarians

I have resigned as the Administrator of the Animal Health Division and State Veterinarian effective December 24, 1983.

The resignation resulted because of my selection as an Assistant to Administrator Bert Hawkins, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Animal Plant & Health Inspection Services in Washington, D. C. I will report to Administrator Hawkins for duty on December 27, 1983.

I express to you my very sincere and deep appreciation for the courtesies and consideration you have shown to me over the many years. I also appreciate the many long and hard hours you have put in to render an efficient and effective service to the Montana Department of Livestock and the livestock industry. Through your professional ability you have eradicated many dangerous communicable diseases of livestock and have made the Animal Health Division of the Montana Department of Livestock one of the outstanding animal health organizations of its kind. I also appreciate, more than I can tell you, the exceptional professional comradeship which you have extended to me and to each other. In no other state that I know of has there been such a close feeling of good will toward each other as has been exhibited by the veterinarians of Montana. You are a credit to your profession and to the livestock industry.

The livestock industry of Montana is in better condition today than ever before and the Animal Health Division corps is exceptionally efficient in the prevention, control, and eradication of major livestock diseases. With such dedicated and vigorous men to guide its work, there is no limit to the good you will accomplish in the future. All of our challenges in the future will be directed to keeping diseases such as Brucellosis, Tuberculosis, Scabies, and the foreign animal diseases out of the confines of Montana.

I wish you, each and every one, good luck, and express to you every good wish for your health, happiness, and success.

Sincerely,

James W. Glosser

JAMES W. GLOSSER, D.V.M.
Administrator & State Veterinarian

JWG:mc

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

Here again, after a meeting and a little vacation and a lot of turmoil, its back to newsletter time. This is the occasionally monthly, this time several monthly, Happy Columbus Day, Armistice Day, Thanksgiving Day, Merry Christmas, Happy New Year's and possibly happy Abe's and George's days, but we'll try to get out a special edition for Valentine's Day.

At least here, we'll try to catch up on the latest news, weather and gossip that need spreading.

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APPLICATION FOR BRUCELLOSIS FREE STATUS

Montana's application for Free status in the 49 eastern counties is still in the process. The hang up with the herd in Phillips County is still a matter of concern to the Feds. They feel that a contact dating back to 1974 is a major hang up.

We are trying to get the cattle in question tested, but the man hasn't gathered yet. This is the only obstacle left for the Feds to hurdle before they grant us Free status in the 49 counties.

Yesterday the last infected herd in our proposed "A" area was released from quarantine and we are now in to our one year countdown before that area can be designated as Free.

Ah, the wonders of bureaucracy!

USAHA MEETING

Along the same vein, in attending the USAHA meeting and the Brucellosis Committee meeting, thereof, only a few changes were passed that will effect the Uniform Methods & Rules for Brucellosis Eradication.

The principal one is a requirement that all female cattle four months of age or older, born after January 1, 1984, must be official calfhood vaccinates to move in or out of Class C areas, or be spayed or "S" branded. And all female dairy cattle four months of age or older, born after January 1, 1984, must be official vaccinates to move into or out of Class A, B, or C areas.

DR. GLOSSER RESIGNS

Dr. James W. Glosser, Administrator of the Animal Health Division and State Veterinarian, has tendered his resignation effective December 24, 1983.

Dr. Glosser has accepted a position in Washington, D. C. as Special Assistant to the Administrator in APHIS Administrator Bert Hawkins' office.

Dr. Glosser has been State Veterinarian of Montana since October 1, 1977. From 1973 to 1977 he was Chief of Disease Control. He had been with the Public Health Service prior to returning to Montana in 1973.

We wish Jim the best of luck in his new endeavor and hope that he and Julie will be happy in Washington, D. C.

HEALTH CERTIFICATES

Once again we are receiving complaints (and justifiably so) from states that are recipients of some of your health certificates.

When you write a health certificate make sure that you comply with the importing states' requirements. They are the ones that are calling the shots.

One of the largest things is Brucellosis vaccination of females. About 22 or 23 states require that female bovines be officially vaccinated to be eligible for import.

If you are in doubt about an importing state's requirements, CALL THEM AND FIND OUT!!!

You know, that if you are sending females there are restrictions!

DEPARTMENT HAS NEW TELEPHONE NUMBERS

The Department of Livestock, along with several other State Departments, has recently had a new telephone system installed.

Needless to say, there are several bugs being worked out and also the Departments' people have to learn to use the dratted things.

The new numbers are:

Animal Health Division - 444-2043
Permit Office - 444-2976
(Out of hours, all permit calls will be automatically forwarded to the duty veterinarian)
Brands-Enforcement Division - 444-2045

Hopefully, by no later than 1995 or 96 the people and phone system will be compatible and working together admirably.

NINTH CIRCUIT COURT REVERSES VERDICT

The Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals in San Francisco handed down a decision which reversed the lower Court opinion in a suit brought by three Great Falls veterinarians against Dr. James W. Glosser, Montana State Veterinarian and Dr. Frank H. Houle, USDA, Veterinary Medical Officer.

The Court case had resulted from the revocation of the three veterinarians' permits to conduct the Brucellosis card test.

The original suit sought damages on the premise that possession of the card test permit, which granted use of Federally owned card test kits, was accompanied by a constitutionally guaranteed property right to the permit and test kits.

The Appeals Court did not concur in the lower Court's decision, and reversed that finding, stating that granting the permit to a veterinarian did not impart a property right to that permission.

AVIAN INFLUENZA

An Extraordinary Emergency has been declared due to an outbreak of highly pathogenic avian influenza in southeastern Pennsylvania. Portions of Lancaster, Lebanon, Berks, and Dauphin Counties, Pennsylvania, have been Federally quarantined.

In addition, preparations are being made to depopulate as soon as possible those flocks declared to be infected with highly pathogenic avian influenza.

RABIES UPDATE

Between October 1 and November 14, 1983 the following have been quarantined or released from quarantine for Rabies:

Released Counties

Fergus County
Custer County

Quarantined Counties

Wibaux County
Fallon County

HUMAN RABIES -- KENYA

Source: Centers for Disease Control, Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report September 30, 1983 / Vol. 32 / No. 38

A 23-year-old agricultural extension volunteer working in Kikima, Machakos District, Kenya, was bitten by her puppy on May 31, 1983. She died of rabies on August 27, 89 days after the bite and 20 days after onset of symptoms. Medical records indicated the patient had been given three doses of human diploid cell rabies vaccine (HDCV), 0.1 ml intradermally, for preexposure prophylaxis, the last dose of which she received in late November 1982. She was reportedly informed at that time that additional doses of vaccine would be necessary should a rabies exposure occur. The patient's May 31 diary entry described a behavior change in her puppy (which was too young to be immunized against rabies) and her hope that he was not rabid.

The patient was well until approximately August 8, when she noted left arm pain. On August 10, she was seen in a Nairobi medical clinic with complaints of insomnia and increasing left arm, shoulder, and neck pain. She was hospitalized on August 11 and placed in the intensive care unit. When asked about animal exposures, she failed to report the bite.

Rabies virus was isolated by CDC from a cervical cord specimen obtained at autopsy. Rabies monoclonal antibodies indicated that the isolate was rabies and not one of the rabies-related viruses, such as Mokola or Duvenhage, which have been isolated from humans in sub-Saharan Africa.

Reported by R. Gibbs, MD, K. Miller, MD, Peace Corps, Washington, DC, S. Waterman, Peace Corps, Nairobi; M. Warshaw, MD, D. Silverstein, MD, G.L. Timms, FRC Path, Nairobi Hospital, Nairobi; C. Oster, MD, US Army Medical Research Unit, Nairobi, B. Johnson, PhD, P. Tukei, MBChB, Virus Research Center, Nairobi; T arap Siongok, MD, Ministry of Health, Kenya; Div. of Viral Diseases, Center for Infectious Diseases, CDC.

Editorial Note: This is the first case of human rabies reported in a person with a history of preexposure rabies prophylaxis with HDCV. Investigations are continuing into the circumstances of previous vaccination, potency of the vaccine used for preexposure prophylaxis, and reasons for failure to seek postexposure treatment, since two 1.0 ml intramuscular (IM) booster doses of HDCV are recommended when rabies exposure occurs in persons who previously received preexposure prophylaxis.

Of the last five Americans reported to have died of rabies, four (including this patient) were exposed to rabid dogs outside the United States (1-3). These cases emphasize that: (1) protection from clinical rabies in persons given preexposure prophylaxis requires that two IM doses of HDCV be given after exposure, one each on days 0 and 3. Persons who have not received preexposure prophylaxis should receive five doses of HDCV, one each on days

0, 3, 7, 14, and 28 and 20 IU/kg of human rabies immune globulin on day 0. (2) Laboratory diagnostic tests are subject to error, and direct microscopic examination for Negri bodies is less reliable than examination by fluorescent microscopy.

Human rabies is becoming rare in the United States, primarily because of effective dog-control programs and adequate access to excellent rabies biologics. Americans traveling abroad should be aware of the risk of rabies from dog or cat bites. Most countries in Asia (except Taiwan and Japan), Africa, and Latin America have significant endemic rabies, especially among dogs. Animal vaccines obtained locally in developing countries sometimes do not appear to be immunogenic and may not provide protection for the vaccinated animal.

CDC continues to recommend that, while traveling, persons bitten by animals in countries not known to be rabies-free should seek immediate advice regarding rabies postexposure prophylaxis. Although rabies is almost always fatal once symptoms occur, proper adherence to effective preventive and treatment procedures can eliminate the risk of human disease.

I. Accessions received in August 1983:

		SEROLOGY ACCESSIONS
BOVINE	70	335
EQUINE	75	358
PORCINE	16	4
OVINE	6	2
FELINE	61	24
CANINE	147	2
AVIAN	11	0
WILDLIFE	129	1
MISC.	28	8
TOTAL	543	734

II. Serology

A. Brucellosis (all species) total sera -- 7,427 sera
   1. Brucellosis routine tests -- 2,756 sera
   2. Quarantine herd tests -- 79 sera
   3. Slaughter samples -- 4,591 sera
   4. Seminal plasma -- 1

B. Brucellosis CF tests -- 19

C. Leptospirosis (all species) -- 34 sera

D. Bluetongue -- 416 sera

E. Anaplasmosis -- 216 sera

F. IBR -- 22 sera

G. BVD -- 27 sera

H. PI_3 -- 9 sera

I. BLV -- 12 sera

J. Hemophilus -- 10 sera

K. EIA -- 480 sera

L. Mare Pregnancy Test -- 30 sera

M. Pseudorabies -- 65 sera; Routine --6, Slaughter -- 59

N. Feline Leukemia Virus -- 26 sera

III. Bacteriology

A. Total -- 124 accessions processed resulting in 97 isolates
B. Antibiotic sensitivities were run on 97 isolates
C. Salmonella typhimurium -- avian case

IV. Electron Microscopy
A. Bovine - 1 case - negative

V. Pathology
A. 205 accessions
B. 443 slides from 1013 tissues
C. 34 gross necropsies

VI. Virology

A. Virus isolation attempts
   1. Bovine -- 8 cases; 1 positive non-cytopathic BVD
   2. Porcine -- 2 cases; negative
B. Fluorescent antibody tests
   1. IBR -- 11; 5 positive
   2. BVD -- 9; 1 positive
   3. PPV -- 1

VII. Rabies examinations

A. 201 requests
B. Human exposure
   1. 0 positive
   2. 56 negative
C. No human exposure
   1. 14 positive
      a. 4 skunks (Judith Basin, Carter McCone, and Valley counties)
      b. 10 bats (Yellowstone (2), Lewis and Clark (2), Hill, Madison, Powell, Jefferson, Rosebud, and Cascade counties)
   2. 131 negative

	POSITIVE HUMAN EXPOSURE	POSITIVE NO HUMAN EXPOSURE	NEGATIVE HUMAN EXPOSURE	NEGATIVE NO HUMAN EXPOSURE	TOTAL SPECIMENS
Bovine			2	2	4
Feline			18	6	24
Canine			20	1	21
Badger				1	1
Bat		10	8	53	71
Coyote				2	2
Mink				3	3
Mouse			2		2
Muskrat				2	2
Packrat			1		1
Raccoon				2	2
Skunk		4	4	59	67
Squirrel			1		1
Total		14	56	131	201

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We now have a telephone answering device for the 994-4885 line for evenings and weekends. For serology and routine test results please call the laboratory during regular working hours, 8 to 12 and 1 to 5 Monday through Friday.

* *

DIAGNOSTIC LABORATORY NEWS
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I. Accessions received in September 1983:

		SEROLOGY ACCESSIONS
BOVINE	95	464
EQUINE	72	247
PORCINE	12	20
OVINE	6	2
FELINE	55	32
CANINE	145	0
AVIAN	5	0
WILDLIFE	90	0
MISC.	16	1
TOTAL	498	766

II. Serology

A. Brucellosis (all species) total sera -- 9,652 sera
   1. Brucellosis routine tests -- 3,417
   2. Quarantine herd tests -- 0
   3. Slaughter samples -- 6,233 sera
   4. Seminal plasma -- 2

B. Brucellosis CF tests -- 16

C. Leptospirosis (all species) -- 56 sera

D. Bluetongue -- 393 sera

E. Anaplasmosis -- 245 sera

F. IBR -- 22 sera

G. BVD -- 17 sera

H. PI_3 -- 3 sera

I. BLV -- 28 sera

J. Hemophilus -- 14 sera

K. EIA -- 504

L. Mare Pregnancy Test -- 45 sera

M. Pseudorabies -- 210 sera; routine -- 131, slaughter -- 70

N. Feline Leukemia Virus -- 32 sera

III. Bacteriology

A. Total -- 155 accessions processed resulting in 150 isolates
B. Antibiotic sensitivities were run on 145 isolates
C. *Salmonella sp.* -- bovine case

IV. Electron Microscopy

A. Bovine - 2 cases - negative
B. Porcine -- 2 cases - negative
C. Canine -- 5 cases - 2 positive

V. Pathology

A. 176 accessions
B. 329 slides from 870 tissues
C. 41 gross necropsies

VI. Virology

A. Virus isolation attempts
1. Bovine -- 22 cases, 2 positive IBR, 1 positive PI_3
2. Porcine -- 9 cases; negative, 1 undetermined
3. Equine -- 1 case; negative
4. Caprine -- 1 case; negative
5. Llama -- 1 case; negative

B. Fluorescent antibody tests
1. IBR -- 4
2. BVD -- 18
3. PPV -- 4
4. Lepto -- 2
5. TGE -- 2
6. PI_3 -- 1

VII. Rabies examinations

A. 147 requests
B. Human exposure
1. 0 positive
2. 40 negative
C. No human exposure
1. 6 positive
a. 4 bats (Lewis and Clark (2), Teton and Cascade counties)
b. 1 skunk (Rosebud county)
c. 1 equine (Teton county)
2. 101 negative

	POSITIVE NO NUMAN EXPOSURE	NEGATIVE HUMAN EXPOSURE	NEGATIVE NO NUMAN EXPOSURE	TOTAL SPECIMENS
Bovine		1		1
Equine	1			1
Feline		15	6	21
Canine		15	2	17
Badger			2	2
Bat	4	2	27	33
Coyote			1	1
Guinea Pig		1		1
Hamster		2		2
Raccoon		1	3	4
Shrew		1		1
Skunk	1		58	59
Squirrel		1		1
Total	6	40	101	147

ABORTION KIT

****

The laboratory has developed an abortion kit to be used by the practitioners in the field. The kit contains transport media that will greatly aid in the isolation of pathogenic organisms. In a separate mailing a detailed description will be sent to each veterinarian explaining the use and availability of this kit. This kit will be sold for $2.50 per kit.

TRICHOMONIASIS UPDATE

****

Last year's diagnoses of trichomoniasis resulted in large numbers of herd bulls being treated by injection with Ipropan. Questions about the drug's efficacy were raised this spring by researchers in Fort Collins, Colorado.

If you treated bulls for trichomoniasis with this product please report on this year's herd fertility and the probable drug efficacy in your opinion.

DIAGNOSTIC LABORATORY NEWS

I. Accessions received in October 1983:

		SEROLOGY ACCESSIONS
BOVINE	116	519
EQUINE	55	175
PORCINE	20	16
OVINE	2	2
FELINE	61	24
CANINE	131	3
AVIAN	2	
WILDLIFE	66	7
MISC.	14	9
TOTAL	467	755

II. Serology

A. Brucellosis (all species) total sera -- 11,533 sera
   1. Brucellosis routine tests -- 7,054 sera
   2. Quarantine herd tests -- 13 sera
   3. Slaughter samples -- 4,459 sera
   4. Seminal plasma -- 7

B. Brucellosis CF tests -- 45

C. Leptospirosis (all species) -- 237 sera

D. Bluetongue -- 382 sera

E. Anaplasmosis --449 sera

F. IBR -- 126 sera

G. BVD -- 115 sera

H. PI_3 -- 60 sera

I. BLV -- 30 sera

J. Hemophilus -- 7 sera

K. Johnes -- 20 sera

L. EIA -- 214

M. Mare Pregnancy Test -- 21 sera

N. Pseudorabies -- 148 sera; routine -- 91, slaughter -- 57

O. Feline Leukemia Virus -- 24 sera

III. Bacteriology

A. Total -- 167 accessions processed resulting in 106 isolates
B. Antibiotic sensitivities were run on 100 isolates
C. *Salmonella typhimurium* -- 1 bovine case

IV. Electron Microscopy

A. Equine -- 1 case, negative
B. Canine -- 2 cases, 1 parvovirus

V. Pathology

A. 212 accessions
B. 429 slides from 1035 tissues
C. 38 gross necropsies

VI. Virology

A. Virus isolation attempts
1. Bovine -- 25 cases; 2 BVD positive
2. Porcine -- 5 cases; negative
3. Ovine -- 1 case; negative
4. Canine -- 1 case; negative
5. Caprine -- 1 case; negative

B. Fluorescent antibody tests
1. IBR -- 5
2. BVD -- 23
3. PPV -- 2
4. TGE -- 2
5. Lepto -- 2

VII. Rabies examinations

A. 113 requests
B. Human exposure
1. 0 positive
2. 31 negative
C. No human exposure
1. 10 positive
a. 1 bat (Yellowstone county)
b. 9 skunks (Valley (4), Big Horn, Fallon, Sheridan, Prairie, and Daniels)
2. 72 negative

	POSITIVE NO HUMAN EXPOSURE	NEGATIVE HUMAN EXPOSURE	NEGATIVE NO HUMAN EXPOSURE	TOTAL SPECIMENS
Bovine		1	3	4
Equine		2		2
Feline		15	5	20
Canine		5	4	9
Bat	1	2	4	7
Coyote			2	2
Deer			1	1
Fox			1	1
Gerbil		1		1
Mouse		2		2
Muskrat			1	1
Raccoon			4	4
Rat			2	2
Skunk	9	1	45	55
Weasel		1		1
Vole		1		1
Total	10	31	72	113

LABORATORY NEWS
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ABORTION KITS

The $2.50 fee for the abortion kit is good for one kit. If a refill is needed, please indicate, otherwise, the abortion kit will not be reilled or sent back.

TRICHOMONIASIS

At this writing, November 1983, a few comments have been received regarding Ipropan treatment of bulls in herds with suspected and confirmed trichomoniasis.

Dr. David Schuett in Dillon reports that several herds with poor conception rates last year are much improved this year. This year's conception rates in these treated herds are 90% or better. (The diagnosis of trichomoniasis was confirmed in at least one of these herds last year.)

A rancher in Lodge Grass reports this year's conception rate at 97% following Ipropan treatment. The conception rates for the last three years were about 65-70%. (The diagnosis of trichomoniasis was confirmed last Fall.)

A negative report in one herd was reported by Dr. Todd in Alder. He diagnosed trichomoniasis in a cow with pyometra this year. The herd bulls had been treated with Ipropan.

Please keep the laboratory staff informed of your impressions on the clinical value of this treatment. We will do our best to pass the information along!

VETERINARIAN'S ANIMAL DISEASE REPORT
AUGUST 1983

Beaverhead County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Cancer Eye	7	4
Cattle	Urolithiasis	1	1
Horses	Influenza	2	2

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Blaine County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Actinomycosis	3	2
Cattle	Cancer Eye	1	1
Cattle	Vaginal Cancer	1	1

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Carbon County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Horses	Cutaneous Habronemiasis	13	2
Horses	Herpes	3	3

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Carter County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Bovine Respiratory Disease	1	1
Cattle	Coccidiosis	2	1
Cattle	Pulmonary Emphysema	1	1
Dogs	Parvo-Virus	1	1
Horses	Influenza	2	1
Horses	Strangles	4	1

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Veterinarian's Animal Disease Report

Cascade County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Coccidiosis	2	2
Dogs	Distemper	5	5
Dogs	Leptospirosis	1	1
Dogs	Parvo-Virus	4	3
Horses	Infectious Rhinopneumonitis	2	1

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Custer County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Dogs	Distemper	3	3
Dogs	Parvo-Virus	2	2

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Daniels County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Horses	Strangles	2	2

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Dawson County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Actinobacillosis	2	2
Cattle	Pulmonary Emphysema	3	1
Dogs	Parvo-Virus	4	4

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Fallon County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Actinobacillosis	3	1
Cattle	Actinomysosis	2	1
Cattle	Cancer Eye	4	2

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Veterinarian's Animal Disease Report

Flathead County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Dogs	Infectious Hepatitis	1	1
Dogs	Parvo-Virus	2	2

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Gallatin County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	B.V.D.	1	1
Cattle	Bac. Hemoglobinuria	1	1
Cattle	Bovine Respiratory Disease	3	1
Cattle	Pulmonary Emphysema	2	1
Dogs	Parvo-Virus	3	3
Horses	Influenza	12	4
Horses	Strangles	2	2

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Jefferson County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Bovine Respiratory Disease	2	2

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Judith Basin County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Bovine Respiratory Disease	10	2
Cattle	Coccidiosis	15	1
Cattle	Pulmonary Emphysema	2	1
Horses	Strangles	5	1

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Lake County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	B.V.D.	1	1
Cattle	Bovine Respiratory Disease	4	4
Cattle	Cancer Eye	3	3
Cattle	Coccidiosis	2	2
Cattle	Enterotoxemia	10	2
Dogs	Distemper	8	8
Dogs	Parvo-Virus	4	4

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Veterinarian's Animal Disease Report

Lewis & Clark County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Dogs	Distemper	2	1

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Meagher County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Horses	Influenza	1	1

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Missoula County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Cancer Eye	2	1
Cattle	Coccidiosis	2	1
Cattle	Foot Rot	1	1
Cattle	Inf. Keratitis	7	2
Dogs	Distemper	2	2
Dogs	Heartworms	2	2
Dogs	Parvo-Virus	8	8
Horses	Influenza	4	1
Horses	Strangles	3	2

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Park County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Pulmonary Emphysema	9	1
Dogs	Parvo-Virus	3	3
Horses	Influenza	1	1

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Phillips County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Urolithiasis	1	1

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Veterinarian's Animal Disease Report

Powell County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Dogs	Distemper	1	1
Dogs	Parvo-Virus	3	3

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Ravalli County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	B.V.D.	1	1
Cattle	Coccidiosis	1	1
Cattle	I.B.R.	3	3
Dogs	Distemper	1	1
Dogs	Parvo-Virus	4	4
Horses	Influenza	1	1

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Richland County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Blackleg	1	1
Cattle	Coccidiosis	8	3
Cattle	I.B.R.	3	1
Cattle	Urolithiasis	7	6
Dogs	Distemper	6	6
Dogs	Parvo-Virus	5	4
Horses	Influenza	12	11
Horses	Strangles	8	5
Poultry	T.B.	2	1
Sheep	Enterotoxemia	7	3
Sheep	White Muscle	2	1

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Roosevelt County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Anaplasmosis	5	1
Dogs	Distemper	1	1

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Veterinarian's Animal Disease Report

Silver Bow County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Dogs	Cheyletiella (Scabies)	3	3
Dogs	Coccidia	5	5
Dogs	Infectious Hepatitis	1	1
Dogs	Parvo-Virus	2	2
Horses	Influenza	4	4
Swine	Erysipelas	4	4

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Stillwater County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Colibacillosis	2	1
Cattle	Urolithiasis	1	1
Dogs	Leptospirosis	1	1
Dogs	Parvo-Virus	3	3

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Toole County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Horses	Influenza	2	1
Horses	Strangles	2	2
Sheep	Contagious Ecthyma	1	1

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Valley County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Actinomycosis	2	1
Cattle	Anaplasmosis	6	2
Cattle	Cancer Eye	5	2
Cattle	Inf. Keratitis	1	1
Cattle	Shipping Fever	1	1
Dogs	Distemper	2	2
Dogs	Parvo-Virus	2	2
Horses	Encephalomyelitis	1	1
Horses	Influenza	2	2
Horses	Strangles	4	4
Sheep	Enterotoxemia	1	1

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Veterinarian's Animal Disease Report

Wibaux County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Horses	Encephalomyelitis	1	1

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Yellowstone County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Actinomycosis	15	5
Cattle	Bovine Respiratory Disease	2	2
Cattle	Cancer Eye	9	4
Dogs	Distemper	2	2
Dogs	Parvo-Virus	13	10
Horses	Influenza	2	2
Horses	Strangles	12	10

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TOTAL CASES AND HERDS	418	270

VETERINARIAN'S ANIMAL DISEASE REPORT
SEPTEMBER 1983

Beaverhead County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Bovine Respiratory Disease	22	4
Cattle	Cancer Eye	5	4
Cattle	Foot Rot	2	2
Cattle	Pulmonary Emphysema	1	1
Cattle	Urolithiasis	1	1
Dogs	Parvo-Virus	12	3
Horses	Influenza	2	2

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Blaine County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Actinomycosis	2	1
Cattle	Cancer Eye	2	1

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Carbon County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Bovine Respiratory Disease	13	6
Cattle	Coccidiosis	200	1
Cattle	Pulmonary Emphysema	10	3
Dogs	Distemper	1	1

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Cascade County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Coccidiosis	8	3
Cattle	Helminthiasis	8	1
Dogs	Distemper	5	2
Dogs	Parvo-Virus	4	3
Horses	Encephalomyelitis	1	1

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Veterinarian's Animal Disease Report

Custer County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Dogs	Distemper	2	2
Dogs	Parvo-Virus	1	1
Sheep	R.E.O.	6	4

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Dawson County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Actinobacillosis	1	1
Cattle	Actinomycosis	1	1
Cattle	Cancer Eye	4	3

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Deer Lodge County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Helminthiasis	1	1
Dogs	Distemper	7	7
Dogs	Parvo-Virus	5	5

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Fallon County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Cancer Eye	2	1

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Fergus County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Anaplasmosis	0	0
Sheep	Contagious Ecthyma	40	1

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Veterinarian's Animal Disease Report

Flathead County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Cancer Eye	2	1
Dogs	Parvo-Virus	2	2
Horses	Influenza	6	3

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Gallatin County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	B.V.D.	1	1
Dogs	Parvo-Virus	2	2
Horses	Influenza	2	2
Sheep	R.E.O.	3	1

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Hill County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Dogs	Parvo-Virus	1	1

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Jefferson County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Scabies	6	1
Dogs	Parvo-Virus	2	2

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Lake County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Bac. Hemoglobinuria	1	1
Dogs	Distemper	1	1
Dogs	Parvo-Virus	2	2
Sheep	R.E.O.	1	1

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Veterinarian's Animal Disease Report

Lewis & Clark County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Foot Rot	1	1
Dogs	Distemper	1	1
Dogs	Parvo-Virus	8	8
Horses	Infectious Rhinopneumonitis	4	1
Horses	Influenza	22	11
Horses	Strangles	5	2
Sheep	R.E.O.	5	1

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Liberty County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Urolithiasis	1	1

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Lincoln County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Bac.Hemoglobinuria	1	1
Cattle	Pulmonary Emphysema	4	2
Horses	Influenza	23	16
Horses	Strangles	6	1
Sheep	Foot Rot	2	1

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Madison County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Bovine Respiratory Disease	1	1
Cattle	Coccidiosis	1	1
Cattle	Scabies	6	2
Cattle	Urolithiasis	1	1
Dogs	Distemper	2	1
Dogs	Parvo-Virus	1	1
Horses	Influenza	12	3
Horses	Strangles	9	4

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Veterinarian's Animal Disease Report

Missoula County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Bovine Respiratory Disease	20	12
Cattle	Inf. Keratitis	2	1
Cattle	Pulmonary Emphysema	1	1
Cattle	Shipping Fever	1	1
Dogs	Parvo-Virus	15	13
Horses	Infectious Rhinopneumonitis	35	32
Horses	Influenza	30	23
Horses	Strangles	15	4

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Pondera County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Horses	Encephalomyelitis	1	1

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Powell County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Pulmonary Emphysema	40	2
Dogs	Parvo-Virus	3	3

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Ravalli County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Bovine Respiratory Disease	2	2
Cattle	Helminthiasis	1	0
Cattle	I.B.R.	0	2
Cattle	Leptospriosis	100	4
Cattle	Pulmonary Emphysema	2	1
Dogs	Parvo-Virus	3	3
Horses	Infectious Rhinopneumonitis	0	2
Horses	Strangles	0	2

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Veterinarian's Animal Disease Report

Richland County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Bovine Respiratory Disease	1	1
Cattle	Coccidiosis	6	3
Cattle	Pulmonary Emphysema	18	9
Cattle	Urolithiasis	3	3
Dogs	Distemper	8	8
Dogs	Parvo-Virus	3	3
Horses	Encephalomyelitis	1	1
Horses	Influenza	5	4
Horses	Strangles	3	1
Poultry	T.B.	50	1
Sheep	Enterotoxemia	2	1
Sheep	R.E.O.	1	1

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Silver Bow County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Dogs	Infectious Hepatitis	1	1
Dogs	Parvo-Virus	5	5
Horses	Influzena	4	3
Swing	Erysipelas	4	1

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Stillwater County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Bovine Respiratory Disease	1	1
Cattle	I.B.R.	15	1
Cattle	Malignant Edema	1	1
Cattle	Pulmonary Emphysema	8	3
Dogs	Distemper	2	2
Dogs	Parvo-Virus	3	3
Horses	Infectious Rhinopneumonitis	2	2
Horses	Influenza	1	1
Horses	Strangles	1	1
Sheep	Enterotoxemia	2	1
Sheep	Foot Rot	20	1
Sheep	R.E.O.	2	2

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Veterinarian's Animal Disease Report

Valley County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Actinomycosis	2	1
Cattle	Cancer Eye	7	4
Cattle	Diptheria	1	1
Cattle	Foot Rot	1	1
Cattle	Inf. Keratitis	1	1
Sheep	Pediculosis	272	1

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Yellowstone County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Actinomycosis	15	3
Cattle	Bovine Respiratory Disease	1	1
Cattle	Cancer Eye	10	3
Cattle	Coccidiosis	1	1
Dogs	Distemper	3	1
Dogs	Parvo-Virus	19	5
Horses	Infectious Rhinopneumonitis	4	2
Horses	Influenza	14	10
Horses	Strangles	18	10

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TOTAL CASES AND HERDS	1,330	368

Montana State Library
930 East Lyndale
Helena, MT 59620 (DEADHEAD)

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STATE OF MONTANA

DEPARTMENT OF LIVESTOCK

Animal Health Division

Helena, Montana 59620

1983
SEPTEMBER - OCTOBER
MONTHLY LETTER

Board of Livestock

Nancy Espy, Chairman.....Boyes
Robert G. Barthelmess.....Miles City
Elmer Flynn.....Missoula
Donald L. Herzog.....Rapelje
John Kelly.....Red Lodge
Ralph J. Parker.....Fort Shaw
Robert M. Simons.....Turner

JAMES W. GLOSSER, D.V.M.
Administrator
&
State Veterinarian

WMVMA ANNUAL FALL CONTINUING EDUCATION SEMINAR

The Western Montana Veterinary Medical Association will be holding their Annual Fall Continuing Education Seminar.

Evening of October 15, 1983:
Two hour seminar for Animal Health Technicians, spouses, etc., on X-ray technology and some relevant clinical material.

October 16, 1983:
Seven hour seminar on small and large animal radiology.

Both of the above seminars will be held under the direction of Dr. Sandy, Head of Radiology, Washington State University.

For registration information, please contact Dr. Harry Disney, Route 2, Box 69, Ronan, MT 59864.

RABIES

On September 4, 1983, a brain from a suspected horse was submitted to the laboratory in Bozeman for rabies examination.

As you have already surmised, it was positive. Teton County is now under quarantine for rabies and eight people are undergoing antirabies treatment.

It has been two years since any indication of rabies has been seen in that particular area of the state.

At this time we have nineteen counties in Montana under rabies quarantine. They are:

Big Horn	Lake
Carter	McCone
Cascade	Prairie
Custer	Richland
Daniels	Roosevelt
Dawson	Rosebud
Fergus	Sheridan
Garfield	Teton
Judith Basin	Toole
	Valley

All practitioners need to be vigilant for possible rabies cases in any species. They continue to crop up in mundane areas and at times when least expected.

In the past twenty years rabies has migrated Southwest from the Montana, Saskatchewan, North Dakota borders to the point where almost every county

east of the Continental Divide has experienced a rabies outbreak at sometime or another.

Skunks seem to be the spreading vector and, of course, domestic animals of all species have been involved in outbreaks. This year so far we have had 96 cases in the state and there have been 61 human exposures necessitating treatment.

All veterinarians need to keep rabies high on the list when making a differential diagnosis. It seems that an inordinate number of exposures take place prior to thinking of rabies as a possibility.

RABIES VACCINE CLINIC

Dr. Minott Pruyn has been attempting to organize a rabies vaccine clinic for all members of the WMVMA and any allied personnel that care to undergo pre-exposure prophylaxis. They are planning to use the .1 ml ID dose to help lower the cost. They anticipate offering this sometime later this fall at approximately $20.00 for a three shot series.

If you have any information or comments, contact Dr. Pruyn, 2501 Russell Street, Missoula, MT 59801.

OL' YALLER

In deep consultation with the Yellowstone Valley's senior philosopher, I'm informed that the current fashionable color for pregnancy is yellow.

That is, this year's pregnancy tags are yellow (canary, lemon, maize, jaune, egg yolk, saffron, etc., etc., etc.).

Left ear if they calve before May 15
Right ear if they calve after May 15

ADVERSE REACTION WITH IVERMECTIN (EQVALAN) Registered Trademark

One of our practitioners has just today, September 1, 1983, reported a fatal case of clostridial myositis resulting from administration of an Ivermectin preparation (Eqvalan).

Because of fears that such an occurrence were possible, care was taken in preparation of the injection sites. Three horses were prepared, clipped, scrubbed and painted with Betadine, then injection was done with a sterile, disposable needle and syringe, according to dosage. Two horses did not react but the third case resulted in the fatality. Specimens have been collected from the site of the injection and resultant myositis and are being forwarded to the lab along with a specimen of the medication. These will be processed for bacterial isolation and identification.

There have been several reports of the same type of adverse reaction, both in this country and Canada. Precautions have been made about using aseptic techniques in the administration of this preparation as it has been felt that technique is incriminated in these unhappy accidents.

Because of personal interest and curiosity, both Dr. Houle and I have been doing a little reading and research on this product and its mechanism of action, its effective spectrum, etc.

Now, strictly personal theory and supposition not backed by any scientific evidence!!

Could these clostridial myositides that occur after administration of Ivermectin in horses result from reduced membrane resistance (one of the actions of Avermectin) of the muscle fibers and a concurrent reduction of oxygen tension in the cells (hypothesis) and then an invasion of clostridia which are normal gut inhabitants to the site of the lower oxygen tension? (more hypothesis)

After discussion with Dr. Quinn at the laboratory, he also raised some interesting points that deal with prevalences of some pathogenic bacteria.

There evidently are differences in the incidence of Clostridium chanvoli and Cl. septicum in the eastern United States and the western United States, due in part to the pH differences in soils. Undoubtedly moisture and temperatures also may influence the type of organisms that prevail in an area.

Is there the possibility then, that testing for this product was carried out mainly in the eastern United States and that these types of adverse reaction may not have occurred with the same frequency as seen now in the west, due to lower incidence of Cl. chanvoli and Cl. septicum? Has this type of reaction occurred in Europe where this product has been more widely used?

Is there some slight difference in formulation between the newly released United States product and that used overseas that might account for some of the problem?

There evidently is no adequate explanation at this time, but these cases each should be investigated thoroughly and adverse reactions reported to both Merck & Company and the FDA.

Undoubtedly the product is an effective one and has some special merit in several areas, but to be a truly long lasting addition to your armamentarium, the bugs will have to be worked out.

If any of you out there have any bad experiences with the product, please write the case up and send the Company and the FDA copies and please also send this office a copy. We would like to follow the results.

LIVE ANIMAL ANTIBIOTIC RESIDUE TEST

Recently we have obtained information on an on-the-farm test for antibiotics. This relatively simple test can be conducted on animals that have received antibiotic treatment, in order to determine their fitness for slaughter.

Booklets and information about this test, "Live Animal Swab Test (LAST)", may be obtained from:

Publications Office, FSIS-ILA
Room 1163 South
USDA
Washington, D. C. 20250

This test might keep you and/or a client out of trouble with FDA.

FDA POLICY ON EXTRA LABEL DRUG USE

The FDA, Bureau of Veterinary Medicine, has recently revised its policy on extra label use of drugs, that is, use of a drug other than that allowed in label directions.

In the past, the FDA has not sanctioned but has tolerated uses of drugs, in food producing animals, that were not described on the label. It has been the practice to allow veterinarians to use any drug that they may obtain legally, while holding that veterinarian responsible for any residues that might occur.

Under the revised policy, the FDA now will consider regulatory action whether or not extra label use results in violative residues in edible products of treated animals.

This is a radical change in direction for the FDA and a change that practitioners had better heed, otherwise serious problems might arise from a detected violation.

One source that the Agency is particularly aware of and one that they feel indicated a high degree of extra label use is feedlot drug rooms. In a recent FDA survey it was found that about 25% of feedlot drug rooms contained products that were not approved for use in food animals.

Dr. Lester Crawford, Director of FDA's Bureau of Veterinary Medicine, stated that the FDA position is that "a veterinarian may be held legally liable under the Food, Drug & Cosmetic Act for any violative drug residues resulting from his recommendations or treatments that are contrary to label instructions", adding that "we hold responsible any individual in the production or marketing chain who can be shown to have 'caused' (by an action of omission or commission) illegal drug residues".

Misuse of drugs (legal or illegal) is being addressed by FDA and that agency will tighten its policies on all uses.

The practice of some veterinarians that includes signing prescriptions for a drug supplier in order to send or sell restricted drugs to customers with whom the veterinarian does not have an actual doctor/client/patient relationship will result in FDA action.

On a similar subject, the August 15, 1983 issue of the JAVMA, Volume 183, contains an article dealing with veterinarians responsibilities in the use of pesticides.

It is worth reading, since this also is an area of great liability for the practitioner.

These three areas, extra label use of drugs, illegal distribution of restricted drugs and pesticide use by veterinarians, will, with the revised FDA policies, result in more unhappy problems for veterinarians unless we take a hard look at ourselves and our procedures and eliminate the areas that have us legally and negligently liable.

I. Accessions received in July 1983:

		SEROLOGY ACCESSIONS
BOVINE	73	437
EQUINE	73	200
PORCINE	7	7
OVINE	6	1
FELINE	50	15
CANINE	143	3
AVIAN	7	
WILDLIFE	81	2
MISC.	22	24
TOTAL	462	689

II. Serology
- A. Brucellosis (all species) total sera -- 7,715 sera
  1. Brucellosis routine tests -- 4,299 sera
  2. Quarantine herd tests -- 0
  3. Slaughter samples -- 3,413 sera
  4. Seminal plasma -- 3
- B. Brucellosis CF tests -- 69
- C. Leptospirosis (all species) -- 46 sera
- D. Bluetongue -- 155 sera
- E. Anaplasmosis -- 142 sera
- F. IBR -- 15 sera
- G. BVD -- 15 sera
- H. PI_3 -- 12 sera
- I. BLV -- 14 sera
- J. Hemophilus -- 2 sera
- K. EIA -- 258 sera
- L. Mare Pregnancy Test -- 20 sera
- M. Pseudorabies -- 105 sera; Routine -- 34, Slaughter -- 71 sera
- N. Feline Leukemia Virus -- 15 sera

III. Bacteriology
- A. Total -- 124 accessions processed resulting in 120 isolates
- B. Antibiotic sensitivities were run on 113 isolates.
- C. *Campylobacter fetus* ss. *fetus* -- 1 bovine case
- D. *Salmonella sp.* -- 1 bovine case

IV. Electron Microscopy
- A. Bovine -- 2 samples; 1 rotavirus
- B. Equine -- 3 samples
- C. Canine -- 5 samples; 1 parvovirus

V. Virology
- A. Virus isolation attempts
  1. Bovine -- 11 cases; 1 positive non-cytopathic BVD
  2. Porcine -- 7 cases
  3. Ovine -- 4 cases
  4. Equine -- 1 case
- B. Fluorescent antibody tests
  1. IBR -- 2
  2. BVD -- 16; 1 positive
  3. PI_3 -- 2 positive
  4. PPV -- 1

VI. Pathology
- A. 175 accessions
- B. 348 slides from 783 tissues
- C. 18 gross necropsies

VII. Rabies examinations
- A. 116 requests
- B. Human exposure
  1. 1 positive (bat - Missoula county)
  2. 15 negative
- C. No human exposure
  1. 3 positive (skunks - Dawson, Cascade and Blaine counties)
  2. 97 negative

	POSITIVE HUMAN EXPOSURE	POSITIVE NO HUMAN EXPOSURE	NEGATIVE HUMAN EXPOSURE	NEGATIVE NO HUMAN EXPOSURE	TOTAL SPECIMENS
Bovine				3	3
Feline			6	10	16
Canine			2	8	10
Wildlife and Other					
Bat	1			27	28
Coyote				2	2
Deer			1		1
Goat				1	1
Hamster			1		1
Mouse			1		1
Muskrat			1		1
Raccoon				2	2
Rat			1		1
Skunk		3		43	46
Squirrel			2		2
Woodchuck				1	1
TOTAL	1	3	15	97	116

MARE PREGNANCY TESTING

We are now using the Pitman-Moore ELISA mare pregnancy test kit and will be setting up the MIP's on Fridays. If you want to be called the results, please state so on the serology form, SV-2A, that you send in. Since this is a serology test, please do not submit your request on a tissue form, SV-43, use the SV-2A form.

VETERINARY TOXICOLOGY SYMPOSIUM

The Montana Diagnostic Laboratory Bureau and Department of Veterinary Science at Montana State University will be holding their seventh annual Veterinary Symposium in Bozeman on Friday, September, 16, 1983. The topic for this year is Veterinary Toxicology which will cover both large and small animals. The featured speakers will be Dr. William Buck and Dr. Richard Cullison. Both are with the Animal Poison Control Center at the Veterinary College, University of Illinois. Dr. Buck is the Director of the Center and Dr. Cullison is a Research Associate. This Center is the largest such facility in the nation and provides a national hot line for poisoning case consultations and information.

This should be an outstanding symposium. Programs will be mailed to Montana veterinarians the first of September. Preregistration will be $30.00. Mark your calendar for Friday, September 16.

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In the near future we will have an answering service on our 994-4885 line for weekends and after hours. At that time the 586-8558 line will be discontinued.

VETERINARIAN'S ANIMAL DISEASE REPORT
JUNE 1983

Beaverhead County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Bovine Respiratory Disease	10	4
Cattle	Cancer Eye	4	3
Cattle	Foot Rot	1	1
Cattle	Urolithiasis	1	1
Dogs	Distemper	1	1
Dogs	Parvo-Virus	4	4
Horses	Influenza	1	1
Sheep	Enterotoxemia	1	1

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Big Horn County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Dogs	Parvo-Virus	1	1
Horses	Malignant Edema	1	1

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Blaine County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Cancer Eye	2	1

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Broadwater County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Dogs	Parvo-Virus	1	1

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Carbon County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Pulmonary Emphysema	4	1
Cattle	Urolithiasis	2	2

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Veterinarian's Animal Disease Report

Carter County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Horses	Infectious Rhinopneumonitis	6	2
Horses	Influenza	4	1
Horses	Strangles	17	4
Sheep	Contagious Ecthyma	20	1
Swine	Erysipelas	4	1

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Cascade County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Cancer Eye	1	1
Cattle	Coccidiosis	1	1
Dogs	Distemper	4	4
Dogs	Parvo-Virus	5	5
Horses	Infectious Rhinopneumonitis	11	8
Horses	Influenza	38	36
Horses	Strangles	3	3
Poultry	C.R.D.	5	1
Poultry	Infectious Bronchitis	30	1

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Chouteau County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Horses	Strangles	1	1
Swine	Erysipelas	1	1

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Custer County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Dogs	Distemper	4	4
Dogs	Parvo-Virus	1	1

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Veterinarian's Animal Disease Report

Daniels County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Anaplasmosis	2	2
Cattle	Bovine Respiratory Disease	4	4
Horses	Influenza	2	2
Horses	Strangles	3	3

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Dawson County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Actinobacillosis	1	1
Cattle	Actinomycosis	3	2
Cattle	Cancer Eye	2	2

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Deer Lodge County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Dogs	Distemper	6	6
Dogs	Parvo-Virus	3	3

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Fallon County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Cancer Eye	3	1
Dogs	Parvo-Virus	2	1

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Fergus County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Horses	Influenza	6	1

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Flathead County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Dogs	Parvo-Virus	3	3

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Veterinarian's Animal Disease Report

Gallatin County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	B.V.D.	2	1
Cattle	Bac. Hemoglobinuria	1	1
Cattle	Bovine Respiratory Disease	3	2
Cattle	I.B.R.	1	1
Cattle	Leptospirosis	1	1
Horses	Infectious Rhinopneumonitis	1	1
Horses	Influenza	14	3
Horses	Strangles	6	3
Sheep	R.E.O.	1	1

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Glacier County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Coccidiosis	4	1
Cattle	I.B.R.	10	2
Dogs	Distemper	2	2
Horses	Strangles	4	1

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Hill County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Dogs	Parvo-Virus	2	2

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Lake County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Bac. Hemoglobinuria	1	1
Cattle	Blackleg	1	1
Cattle	Bovine Respiratory Disease	1	1
Cattle	Cancer Eye	4	4
Cattle	Coccidiosis	1	1
Dogs	Parvo-Virus	5	5
Horses	Strangles	1	1

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Veterinarian's Animal Disease Report

Lewis & Clark County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Dogs	Distemper	1	1
Dogs	Parvo-Virus	1	1
Horses	Infectious Rhinopneumonitis	6	4
Horses	Influenza	2	1
Horses	Strangles	3	2

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Madison County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Pulmonary Emphysema	2	1
Horses	Influenza	10	3
Horses	Strangles	5	2

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Mineral County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Horses	Vesicular Stomatitis	1	1

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Missoula County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Cancer Eye	5	3
Cattle	Coccidiosis	3	1
Cattle	Inf. Keratitis	7	3
Dogs	Distemper	1	1
Dogs	Parvo-Virus	11	11
Horses	Infectious Rhinopneumonitis	2	1
Horses	Influenza	6	1
Horses	Strangles	8	1

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Veterinarian's Animal Disease Report

Musselshell County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Blackleg	1	1
Cattle	Coccidiosis	2	2
Cattle	Helminthiasis	3	2
Cattle	Pulmonary Emphysema	5	1
Cattle	Urolithiasis	3	2
Horses	Strangles	5	3
Swine	Erysipelas	1	1

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Park County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Dogs	Distemper	1	1
Dogs	Parvo-Virus	2	2

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Powder River County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Actinobacillosis	2	2
Cattle	Bovine Respiratory Disease	9	3
Cattle	Coccidiosis	1	1
Cattle	Urolithiasis	2	2
Dogs	Parvo-Virus	1	1
Horses	Strangles	2	2

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Ravalli County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Dogs	Parvo-Virus	2	2

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Roosevelt County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Dogs	Distemper	2	2

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Veterinarian's Animal Disease Report

Rosebud County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Helminthiasis	2	1

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Sheridan County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Horses	Strangles	4	1
Sheep	Foot Rot	10	3

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Silver Bow County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Dogs	Distemper	3	3
Dogs	Parvo-Virus	3	3

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Stillwater County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Malignant Catarrhal Fever	1	1
Cattle	Postparturient Hemoglobinuria	1	1
Dogs	Leptospirosis	1	1
Dogs	Parvo-Virus	1	1
Horses	Influenza	2	2
Horses	Strangles	6	3
Sheep	Enterotoxemia	2	1
Sheep	White Muscle	1	1

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Sweetgrass County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Foot Rot	2	1

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Veterinarian's Animal Disease Report

Valley County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Actinomycosis	5	3
Cattle	Cancer Eye	6	5
Cattle	Foot Root	1	1
Dogs	Distemper	2	2
Dogs	Parvo-Virus	2	2
Horses	Influenza	20	10
Horses	Strangles	4	3
Sheep	Enterotoxemia	2	2

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Yellowstone County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Actinobacillosis	168	21
Cattle	Actinomycosis	134	17
Cattle	Bovine Respiratory Disease	3	3
Cattle	Cancer Eye	173	35
Cattle	Coccidiosis	1	1
Cattle	Foot Rot	77	12
Cattle	Helminthiasis	8	5
Cattle	Inf. Keratitis	8	2
Cattle	Pulmonary Emphysema	1	1
Dogs	Distemper	2	2
Dogs	Infectious Hepatitis	2	2
Dogs	Parvo-Virus	12	12
Horses	Influenza	14	9
Horses	Strangles	2	2
Swine	Erysipelas	1	1

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TOTAL CASES AND HERDS	1,101	410

VETERINARIAN'S ANIMAL DISEASE REPORT
JULY 1983

Beaverhead County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Actinobacillosis	1	1
Cattle	Bovine Respiratory Disease	2	2
Cattle	Cancer Eye	7	3
Cattle	Foot Rot	1	1
Cattle	Urolithiasis	1	1
Dogs	Distemper	2	2
Dogs	Parvo-Virus	3	1
Horses	Influenza	2	2

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Big Horn County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Anaplasmosis	1	1
Cattle	Pulmonary Emphysema	7	3
Horses	Strangles	14	10

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Blaine County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Actinomycosis	1	1
Cattle	Cancer Eye	3	2

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Cascade County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Cancer Eye	1	1
Dogs	Parvo-Virus	9	9
Horses	Influenza	7	2

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Veterinarian's Animal Disease Report

Dawson County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Actinobacillosis	1	1
Cattle	B.V.D.	1	1
Cattle	Cancer Eye	5	3
Cattle	Helminthiasis	6	3
Cattle	I.B.R.	2	2
Horses	Encephalomyelitis	2	2
Sheep	Contagious Ecthyma	1	1

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Deer Lodge County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Dogs	Distemper	4	4
Dogs	Parvo-Virus	2	2

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Fergus County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Horses	Strangles	1	1
Sheep	Contagious Ecthyma	20	1

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Garfield County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Horses	Infectious Rhinopneumonitis	12	4

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Lincoln County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Pulmonary Emphysema	2	1
Dogs	Parvo-Virus	7	7
Horses	Influenza	28	16
Horses	Strangles	1	1
Sheep	Foot Rot	1	1

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McCone County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Bovine Respiratory Disease	17	9
Cattle	I.B.R.	3	2
Cattle	Urolithiasis	1	1
Horses	Strangles	2	2

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Meagher County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Sheep	Enterotoxemia	2	2

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Missoula County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Cancer Eye	2	1
Cattle	Coccidiosis	3	3
Cattle	Foot Rot	1	1
Cattle	Inf. Keratitis	5	1
Dogs	Parvo-Virus	5	5
Horses	Infectious Rhinopneumonitis	20	20
Horses	Influenza	30	30
Horses	Strangles	8	8

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Richland County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Helminthiasis	3	1
Horses	Infectious Rhinopneumonitis	4	3
Horses	Influenza	2	1

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Roosevelt County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Dogs	Parvo-Virus	1	1

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Silver Bow County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Dogs	Distemper	1	1
Dogs	Parvo-Virus	1	1

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Stillwater County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Coccidiosis	2	1

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Valley County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Actinomycosis	4	2
Cattle	Cancer Eye	5	2
Cattle	Diptheria	1	1
Cattle	Inf. Keratitis	3	1

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Yellowstone County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Coccidiosis	5	2
Cattle	Urolithiasis	2	1
Cattle	Vibriosis	1	1
Dogs	Distemper	1	1
Dogs	Parvo-Virus	5	5
Horses	Strangles	6	1
Sheep	Coccidiosis	250	1
Sheep	Contagious Ecthyma	5	1

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TOTAL CASES AND HERDS	559	206

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PLEASE RETURN

STATE OF MONTANA
DEPARTMENT OF LIVESTOCK
Animal Health Division
Helena, Montana 59620

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1983
AUGUST
MONTHLY LETTER

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Administrator
&
State Veterinarian

TEXAS BRUCELLOSIS LAWS

A special session of the Texas Legislature has passed, and the Governor has signed a strict law dealing with Brucellosis control in the State of Texas.

This action makes it unnecessary to further restrict import of Texas breeding cattle, so Montana has removed it embargo on that state's cattle.

RABIES QUARANTINES

Effective July 15, 1983, rabies quarantines were lifted on both Cascade and Phillips Counties.

Unfortunately, on July 19, 1983, skunks from each of those counties were diagnosed positive for rabies. Consequently, the rabies quarantines have been reimposed on both Cascade and Phillips Counties, effective July 19, 1983.

The skunk case in Cascade County is the first wild animal rabies on record for that county.

The colt that was diagnosed positive in January 1983 was the first rabies case in Cascade County since 1925, when there were several cases in dogs. At that time (1925), a young boy was bitten by a rabid dog and died as a result of the disease.

Since 1953 when a highly effective rabies vaccine was developed, the incidence of wild animal rabies is now greater than incidence of cases in domestic animals.

Cases in cats have exceeded cases in dogs the past two years.

The most effective defense is still a vaccinated population of dogs and cats.

VETERINARY MUSEUM EXHIBIT

Dr. Glenn Halver, retired State Veterinarian, has been in contact with Dr. Robert Archibald, Director of the Montana Historical Society, and the Society Museum is interested in developing an exhibit dealing with the Veterinary Profession in Montana.

Dr. Archibald feels that since the history of our profession is inextricably intertwined with that of the livestock industry, this segment should not be lost.

If any of you practitioners have old instruments, drugs (bottles, boxes, labels, etc.) or correspondence from or to former veterinarians in the state, pictures or any other type of memorabilia dealing with veterinary medicine in Montana, and are willing to donate it for loan to the Museum, please contact Dr. Halver, Dr. Archibald, or me (Dr. Newcomb).

All donations will be catalogued, labeled and credited to donor, as is usual with any museum artifact.

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The following cartoon is an excerpt from the Minnesota Newsletter, July 1983, Vol. 28, No. 4; Cartoonist R. M. Miller.

"Before we treat any more steers with hormone implants, there's a few details I'd like cleared up about residues in the meat."

LEPTOSPIROSIS INCIDENCE

According to an article in Queensland Country Life, July 7, 1983 (an Australian publication), Leptospirosis is the most common occupational disease of dairymen and meatworkers.

Through surveys conducted in Victoria, one in slaughter houses and the other on serum samples submitted for Brucellosis testing, serological incidence of Leptospirosis was established in 40-45 percent of the cattle population.

In addition, 86 percent of farms in the latter survey had at least one reactor to the Leptospirosis test.

These figures indicate a widespread exposure of the cattle population to Leptospirosis and therefore the existence of a rather large reservoir of infection in domestic population.

Montana has not conducted any statewide surveys to establish incidence of exposure to Leptospirosis and it would be interesting to do so.

Sera that are submitted to the laboratory for Lepto determination are undoubtedly skewed in favor of Leptospirosis since there was at least a suspicion of Leptospirosis in the diagnosis.

It would be enlightening to survey nonvaccinated random samples from the state for disease incidence study.

VESICULAR STOMATITIS

So far this summer we have received several alerts about suspected cases of Vesicular Stomatitis.

Each of these cases have been followed-up and specimens obtained but so far we have not received laboratory confirmation of the disease.

All veterinarians are asked to be especially vigilant for possible cases and to report any suspected cases to this office.

Accessions	FY 1981	FY 1982	FY 1983
BOVINE	2,829	2,442	2,328
EQUINE	633	657	793
PORCINE	235	140	158
OVINE	287	219	225
FELINE	308	494	582
CANINE	917	1,068	1,342
AVIAN	105	77	91
WILDLIFE	531	693	817
MISC.	438	234	176
TOTAL	6,283	6,024	6,512

Serology Accessions			
BOVINE	12,624	10,772	10,408
EQUINE	1,885	1,747	2,310
PORCINE	146	117	121
OVINE	94	45	26
FELINE	41	107	165
CANINE	30	46	40
AVIAN	2	0	0
WILDLIFE	50	137	82
MISC.	154	113	97
TOTAL	15,026	13,084	13,249

SEROLOGIC TESTS

	FY 1981	FY 1982	FY 1983
Brucellosis (all species)	254,668	257,517	225,497
Routine tests	228,600	179,600	171,748
Quarantine herd tests	9,660	1,551	1,172
Slaughter samples	116,295	76,265	52,451
Seminal plasma	115	116	126
CF tests	8,965	1,017	903
Leptospirosis (all species)	3,487	4,948	4,337
Bluetongue	6,544	5,799	4,008
Anaplasmosis	5,444	5,626	3,994
IBR	2,202	2,011	1,317
BVD	1,947	2,090	1,267
PI_3	959	1,079	629
BLV	591	329	366
Hemophilus	0	0	50
EIA	3,687	3,244	3,610
Mare Pregnancy Test	19	89	157
Pseudorabies - total	4,267	2,069	1,603
Feline Leukemia	0	114	176

BACTERIOLOGY

Accessions	3,314	2,951	2,851
Isolates	4,086	2,733	2,281
Antibiotic sensitivities	3,191	2,184	1,992

ELECTRON MICROSCOPY

	FY 1981	FY 1982	FY 1983
Number of samples	277	256	127
Coronavirus	39	22	0
Rotavirus	60	52	24
Parvovirus	6	10	9
Poxvirus	2	3	0
Vesicular Stomatitis	0	0	2

VIROLOGY

Virus isolation attempts (all species)	356	506	617
FA tests (all)	321	832	813

HISTOLOGY

Accessions		2,649	2,892
Tissues		15,152	16,410
Slides		5,527	6,421
Necropsies			776

RABIES EXAMINATIONS

Requests	872	1,228	1,422
Human Exposure	310	457	468
Positive	13	18	10
No Human Exposure	562	771	954
Positive	87	83	122

SEROLOGY TEST RESULTS
****

If telephone results are desired on serology tests, please indicate this when submitting the samples. If you call the laboratory to obtain test results, please do so during normal working hours (Mon-Fri, 8-12 and 1-5).

While a pathologist is on call for emergencies on weekends and holidays, serology tests are only run Monday through Friday and any test results completed during the week would be available on Friday afternoon.

VETERINARIAN'S ANIMAL DISEASE REPORT
MAY 1983

Beaverhead County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Actinobacillosis	1	1
Cattle	Bovine Respiratory Disease	10	2
Cattle	Cancer Eye	6	3
Cattle	Foot Rot	1	1
Cattle	I.B.R.	3	1
Cattle	Inf. Keratitis	2	1
Cattle	Pulmonary Emphysema	4	1
Cattle	Urolithiasis	7	5
Dogs	Distemper	1	1
Horses	Influenza	1	1
Horses	Strangles	1	1
Sheep	Enterotoxemia	2	1

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Big Horn County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Coccidiosis	1	1

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Blaine County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Coccidiosis	10	1
Cattle	Helminthiasis	10	1
Dogs	Parvo-Virus	4	1

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Bowman, ND County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Anaplasmosis	2	1

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Broadwater County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Cancer Eye	3	3

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Veterinarian's Animal Disease Report

Carbon County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Coccidiosis	3	3
Cattle	Pulmonary Emphysema	2	1
Cattle	Urolithiasis	6	3
Sheep	Enterotoxemia	2	2

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Carter County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Urolithiasis	2	1

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Cascade County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Dogs	Distemper	6	6
Dogs	Parvo-Virus	4	4
Horses	Infectious Rhinopneumonitis	16	6
Horses	Influenza	20	5
Horses	Strangles	2	2

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Chouteau County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Dogs	Leptospirosis	1	1
Horses	Influenza	1	1
Poultry	Coccidiosis	1	1

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Custer County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Dogs	Parvo-Virus	1	1

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Daniels County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Bovine Respiratory Disease	10	8
Cattle	Coccidiosis	75	2

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Dawson County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Actinobacillosis	2	2
Cattle	Actinomycosis	2	2
Cattle	Cancer Eye	3	2

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Deer Lodge County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Dogs	Distemper	11	11

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Fallon County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Actinomycosis	2	1
Cattle	B.V.D.	4	2
Cattle	Cancer Eye	1	1
Cattle	Urolithiasis	5	5
Dogs	Parvo-Virus	2	2
Horses	Strangles	3	3

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Fergus County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Actinobacillosis	1	1
Cattle	Enterotoxemia	1	1
Swine	Erysipelas	1	1

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Veterinarian's Animal Disease Report

Flathead County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Dogs	Distemper	1	1
Dogs	Parvo-Virus	5	5

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Gallatin County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Bovine Respiratory Disease	2	1
Cattle	Listeriosis	1	1
Cattle	Trichomoniasis	1	1
Cattle	White Muscle	1	1
Dogs	Parvo-Virus	1	1
Horses	Strangles	2	2
Sheep	Contagious Ecthyma	1	1

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Hill County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Swine	Swine Dysentery	1	1

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Lake County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	B.V.D.	9	5
Cattle	Bac. Hemoglobinuria	2	2
Cattle	Bovine Respiratory Disease	4	4
Cattle	Cancer Eye	7	6
Cattle	Coccidiosis	8	8
Cattle	Foot Rot	3	3
Cattle	Helminthiasis	35	1
Cattle	I.B.R.	1	1
Cattle	White Muscle	18	1
Dogs	Distemper	4	3
Dogs	Parvo-Virus	2	2
Horses	Influenza	12	2
Sheep	Enterotoxemia	1	1

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Lewis & Clark County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cats	Fleine Leukemia	3	3
Cattle	Bac. Hemoglobinuria	1	1
Cattle	Blackleg	2	2
Cattle	Coccidiosis	10	1
Cattle	Pulmonary Emphysema	1	1
Dogs	Distemper	1	1
Dogs	Parvo-Virus	2	2
Horses	Influenza	5	3
Horses	Strangles	6	4

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Lincoln County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Dogs	Parvo-Virus	2	2
Horses	Influenza	4	4
Horses	Strangles	1	1
Poultry	Coccidiosis	1	1
Sheep	Coccidiosis	1	1

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Madison County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	B.V.D.	5	1
Cattle	Blackleg	1	1
Cattle	Urolithiasis	1	1
Dogs	Parvo-Virus	1	1
Horses	Infectious Anemia	1	1
Horses	Infectious Rhinopneumonitis	1	1
Horses	Strangles	3	2

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Meagher County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Actinomycosis	1	1
Cattle	Polio Encephalomalacia	8	1
Horses	Influenza	12	1

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Veterinarian's Animal Disease Report

Missoula County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Cancer Eye	4	3
Cattle	Inf. Keratitis	6	2
Dogs	Distemper	1	1
Dogs	Parvo-Virus	10	10
Horses	Influenza	3	2
Horses	Strangles	4	4

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Musselshell County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Bovine Respiratory Disease	2	1
Cattle	Urolithiasis	4	2
Horses	Strangles	17	5

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Park County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Dogs	Parvo-Virus	2	2
Horses	Infectious Rhinopneumonitis	2	1

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Petroleum County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Urolithiasis	4	2

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Powder River County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	B.V.D.	1	1
Cattle	Bovine Respiratory Disease	6	1
Cattle	Pulmonary Emphysema	1	1
Cattle	Urolithiasis	1	1
Dogs	Parvo-Virus	1	1
Sheep	Contagious Ecthyma	35	1

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Powell County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Dogs	Parvo-Virus	5	5
Horses	Strangles	1	1

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Ravalli County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Dogs	Parvo-Virus	10	10

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Richland County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Dogs	Distemper	1	1
Dogs	Leptospirosis	2	2
Dogs	Parvo-Virus	4	4

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Rosebud County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Urolithiasis	5	2
Dogs	Distemper	1	1
Dogs	Parvo-Virus	3	3
Horses	Infectious Rhinopneumonitis	2	1
Horses	Influenza	14	13
Horses	Strangles	28	12
Poultry	Infectious Bronchitis	50	1

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Silver Bow County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Dogs	Distemper	6	6

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Veterinarian's Animal Disease Report

Stillwater County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Coccidiosis	2	1
Cattle	Pulmonary Emphysema	1	1
Cattle	Urolithiasis	1	1
Horses	Influenza	2	1
Horses	Strangles	6	2
Sheep	Contagious Ecthyma	1	1
Sheep	Enterotoxemia	5	2
Sheep	Foot Rot	2	1

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Sweetgrass County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Abomasal Ulcers	50	1

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Valley County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Actinomycosis	2	2
Cattle	B.V.D.	20	1
Cattle	Cancer Eye	9	4
Cattle	Coccidiosis	75	2
Cattle	Diptheria	1	1
Cattle	Urolithiasis	1	1
Dogs	Distemper	2	2
Horses	Influenza	3	3
Horses	Strangles	9	7
Sheep	Enterotoxemia	2	2

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Wibaux County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Bovine Respiratory Disease	3	3
Horses	Strangles	4	3
Sheep	Contagious Ecthyma	9	2

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Yellowstone County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Actinomycosis	15	5
Cattle	Cancer Eye	12	4
Dogs	Distemper	1	1
Dogs	Parvo-Virus	9	9
Horses	Influenza	8	5
Horses	Strangles	10	7

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TOTAL CASES AND HERDS	956	378

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1983
JULY
MONTHLY LETTER

Board of Livestock

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JAMES W. GLOSSER, D.V.M.
Administrator
&
State Veterinarian

AVMA PRACTITIONER'S RESEARCH AWARD

Dr. Jack K. Ward (WSU-58) of Hamilton was recently notified that he has been selected to receive the AVMA Practitioner Research Award.

The award will be presented to him at the Inaugural & Awards Luncheon on Tuesday, July 19, 1983 in New York City during the AVMA Convention.

Dr. Ward is being recognized for his years of clinical research and investigation that have centered around virology and immunology.

For a 10 year period, 1970-1980, he conducted research in collaboration with the University of Montana involving the etiology, pathogenesis, and treatment of weak calf syndrome and weak lamb disease.

In addition, for seven years he has conducted cooperative studies and consulted with the Rocky Mountain Laboratory of the U. S. Public Health Service and with Ribi Immuno-Chem Research, Inc. on immune response modifiers that have been approved for treatment of bovine cancer eye and equine sarcoid.

He is currently investigating brood mare fertility problems, as reported in the proceedings of the Society for Theriogenology.

Dr. Ward is author or coauthor of nine journal publications, and has made contributions to numerous scientific proceedings and has presented papers at numerous meetings.

The past three years Dr. Ward has been designated a Senior Research Affiliate by Montana State University.

He served six years as secretary-treasurer and is a past president of the Montana Veterinary Medical Association.

Jack is married and he and his wife Della have four grown children, three of whom are married. The youngest son is a student at MSU, Bozeman.

Our congratulations to you, Jack, the recognition is well deserved.

DR. JOHN MOORE NEW FEDERAL AVIC

Dr. John Moore (Ohio State '43) has recently arrived in Helena and assumed duties as Area Veterinarian in Charge with the federal detachment here in Montana.

Dr. Moore practiced general veterinary medicine in Southeastern Ohio for 18 years after his graduation.

In 1963 he took employment with the present APHIS Veterinary Services as a Veterinary Medical Officer in Ohio. He subsequently served as VMO in various locations in Michigan, California, New England (New Hampshire and Massachusetts), and most recently was AVIC in Pennsylvania.

Dr. Moore is married and his wife Sarah is here with him in Helena. Dr. and Mrs. Moore have three children, two sons and a daughter, all of whom are grown with families of their own.

We welcome Dr. and Mrs. Moore to Montana and look forward to a pleasant association.

FURTHER HAPPENINGS WITH TEXAS

This office has recently received word that the Texas Legislature is in Special Session and considering legislation that will enable the Texas Animal Health Commission (TAHC) to uniformly enforce the provisions of the Uniform Methods & Rules for Brucellosis Eradication.

Hopefully this matter will be resolved in favor of the livestock producers of Texas and the other states so that the industry can get on with the business at hand.

It is unfortunate that such a minute minority of selfish producers can jeopardize the entire industry of a state such as has happened in this case.

In the event that the Texas Legislature passes adequate legal authority to the TAHC and the federal government is satisfied that a federal quarantine is not necessary, then Montana will withdraw its embargo against Texas breeding cattle.

As a rather interesting aside, I was looking through the old handwritten minutes of the Territorial Livestock Commission's meetings in 1885 when the Commission was organized and the first Territorial Veterinary Surgeon was appointed. One of the first orders of business for the newly appointed Territorial Veterinary Surgeon was to establish an incoming inspection procedure on trail herds to ensure that diseased cattle from Texas were not introduced into the Montana ranges.

Montana has always taken strong measures to protect its own cattle industry and Texas has been a large target for a lot of these measures.

BRUCELLOSIS LIABILITY

From the Livestock Conservation Institute's Brucellosis Progress Report, June 1983, comes the following item:

"High Fines for Selling Infected Animals"

> A ranch family in South Dakota was awarded over $286,000 in damages in a lawsuit claiming that another rancher sold them buffalo infected with brucellosis. The damages were awarded for "breach of warranty".

A sizable settlement like this might make a person think twice about attempting to keep his brucellosis problems quiet and sell himself out of the disease. Whether we like it or not, a warranty, implied or real, seems to be attached to everything that sells today.

Veterinarians need to remember that when they scrawl that signature at the bottom of that innocent health certificate, they have all of a sudden warrantied those animals for general health. Any specific exclusions should be noted and confirmed with a permit from the receiving state.

Remember there is a lawyer behind every ambulance and rock.

DIAGNOSTIC LABORATORY NEWS
****

I. Accessions received in May 1983:

		SEROLOGY ACCESSIONS
BOVINE	199	1021
EQUINE	94	239
PORCINE	17	5
OVINE	23	2
FELINE	50	13
CANINE	19	1
AVIAN	10	
WILDLIFE	56	3
MISC.	19	13
TOTAL	487	1297

II. Serology

A. Brucellosis (all species) total sera -- 15,230 sera; 2 positive
   1. Brucellosis routine tests -- 13,938 sera
   2. Quarantine herd tests -- 0
   3. Slaughter samples -- 1,280 sera; 2 positive
   4. Seminal plasma -- 12 negative

B. Brucellosis CF tests -- 95

C. Leptospirosis (all species) -- 139 sera

D. Bluetongue -- 187 sera

E. Anaplasmosis -- 114 sera

F. IBR -- 93 sera

G. BVD -- 81 sera

H. PI_3 -- 73 sera

I. BVL -- 21 sera

J. Hemophilus -- 20 sera

K. EIA -- 350 sera

L. Mare Pregnancy Test -- 11 sera

M. Pseudorabies -- 82 sera; Routine -- 30, Slaughter -- 52

N. Feline Leukemia Virus -- 14 sera

III. Bacteriology

A. Total -- 304 accessions processed resulting in 234 isolates.
B. Antibiotic sensitivities were run on 231 isolates.
C. Campylobacter fetus ss. fetus -- 1 bovine case
D. Campylobacter fetus ss. intestinalis -- 1 ovine case
E. FAT (clostridia) -- Cl. novyii - 2 bovine cases
F. Salmonella sp. -- bison case
G. Salmonella arizona -- ovine case
H. Trichomonas fetus -- bovine fetus

IV. Electron Microscopy

A. Bovine -- 12 samples; 6 rotavirus
B. Canine -- 1 sample
C. Bison -- 1 sample
D. Caprine -- 2 samples

V. Virology

A. Virus isolation attempts
   1. Bovine -- 70 cases
      a. IBR -- 1 positive
      b. BVD -- 4 positive
      c. non-cytopathic BVD -- 6 positive
      d. PI_3 -- 9 positive
   2. Porcine -- 6 cases
   3. Equine -- 2 cases
   4. Deer -- 1 case
   5. Ovine -- 3 cases
B. Fluorescent antibody tests
   1. IBR -- 5; 1 positive
   2. BVD -- 67; 10 positive
   3. PPV -- 5
   4. TGE -- 5

VI. Pathology

A. 258 accessions
B. 601 slides from 1577 tissues
C. 82 gross necropsies

VII. Rabies examinations

A. 111 requests
B. Human exposure
   1. 0 positive
   2. 49 negative
C. No human exposure
   1. 10 positive
      a. 8 skunks (Sheridan, Toole (2), Dawson, Custer, Big Horn, Valley counties and North Dakota)
      b. 2 bats (Flathead county)
   2. 52 negative

	POSITIVE HUMAN EXPOSURE	POSITIVE NO HUMAN EXPOSURE	NEGATIVE HUMAN EXPOSURE	NEGATIVE NO HUMAN EXPOSURE	TOTAL SPECIMENS
Bovine			2	5	7
Ovine			1		1
Feline			19	8	27
Canine			22	3	25
Wildlife and Other					
Bat		2		13	15
Gopher			1		1
Mouse			2	1	3
Muskrat				1	1
Raccoon			2	5	7
Skunk		8		15	23
Weasel				1	1
TOTAL		10	49	52	111

Prior to the 1983 calving season the Diagnostic Laboratory conducted a survey on bovine infertility detected during the fall of 1982. Large animal practices were contacted throughout Montana and provided the following information. This information was presented at the 1983 winter meeting of the M.V.M.A..

CONCEPTION RATES (1982)

	West	Central	East
Below average	30%	14%	10%
Average	50%	36%	20%
Above average	20%	50%	70%

LEADING CAUSES OF INFERTILITY (1982)

West	Central	East
Nutritional 72%	Nutritional 72%	Nutritional 89%
Poor bulls 11%	Vibriosis 22%	Poor bulls 11%
Management 11%	Poor bulls 4%	
Vibriosis 6%	B.V.D. 4%	
	Misc. 5%	

VIROLOGY INFORMATION

Requests for virology are frequent on specimens submitted to the Diagnostic Laboratory. There are, however, various procedures available and specific tests should be indicated on the submission form (SV 43). There are also certain viruses for which there are no practical virologic techniques at present. Examples are as follows:

VIRUS ISOLATION: Cell lines are available for isolation of many bovine viruses. These same cell lines can be used for a few viruses in ovine, porcine and equine species. We DO NOT have cell lines for canine, feline or avian species.

ELECTRON MICROSCOPY: This technique is used primarily on fluid excretions and secretions (such as feces) to visually identify larger viruses. This has been primarily used in rota and corona viruses in calves and parvovirus in dogs. There is an additional charge of $10.00/sample for this procedure.

FLUORESCENT ANTIBODY TEST: We primarily use this procedure for evaluation of parvoviral abortion in swine, transmissable gastroenteritis in swine, IBR in aborted bovine fetuses and rabies in all species.

If the virology block is checked on the SV 43, we will routinely do virus isolation if it is a species for which we have a cell line or FA examination if appropriate. If you desire E.M. examination of material, please indicate this on the form. When in doubt, call the laboratory.

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The new fee schedules have been mailed to all veterinarians. They will be in effect July 1, 1983. Please note the significant changes on the chemistry/toxicology rates.

Another reminder regarding the telephone number. As of July 15, our number will be 994-4885.

The following information is from Dr. Dave Young, Veterinary Research Laboratory, Montana State University:

We would like to introduce you to a new research facility at MSU and to make a request for specimens. The new facility is a Bone Research Laboratory with capabilities for undecalcified and decalcified processing, plastic and paraffin embedding, special bone staining procedures and microradiographic and electron microscopic evaluation. The major function of this laboratory is to investigate the comparative aspects of bone and joint diseases. One initial goal is to develop a comparative pathology study set for instructional purposes of various examples of bone and joint disorders in humans and animals. Hence the request for specimens. We would appreciate receiving samples of bone and joint tissues from animals affected with skeletal/joint disease for our study set. Ideally, we would like to have the specimens split with one half fixed in 70% ethyl alcohol and one half in neutral buffered formalin pH 7.3 (prefer Carson's Modified Millonigs fixative). We will be happy to supply plastic bags, mailing containers, fixative, or other items you may need to submit specimens.

If you have any questions about this request, please give me a call at 994-4705.

Thank you for your interest and cooperation.

VETERINARIAN'S ANIMAL DISEASE REPORT
APRIL 1983

Beaverhead County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Actinomycosis	1	1
Cattle	Blackleg	4	1
Cattle	Botulism	94	1
Cattle	Bovine Respiratory Disease	6	2
Cattle	Cancer Eye	7	4
Cattle	Coccidiosis	12	2
Cattle	Foot Rot	1	1
Cattle	I.B.R.	20	1
Cattle	Urolithiasis	11	6
Dogs	Distemper	1	1
Horses	Influenza	1	1
Horses	Strangles	1	1

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Blaine County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Urolithiasis	2	2
Horses	Influenza	6	1

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Cascade County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cats	Feline Leukemia	2	2
Cattle	Bovine Respiratory Disease	5	2
Cattle	Coccidiosis	3	2
Dogs	Distemper	8	8
Dogs	Parvo-Virus	8	8
Horses	Influenza	6	1
Horses	Strangles	5	3
Sheep	Brucella OVDS (Abortion)	2	1

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Chouteau County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Coccidiosis	2	1
Dogs	Parvo-Virus	2	2

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Veterinarian's Animal Disease Report

Custer County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	B.V.D.	6	1

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Dawson County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Actinobacillosis	1	1
Cattle	Actinomycosis	5	3
Cattle	B.V.D.	1	1
Cattle	Bovine Respiratory Disease	10	3
Cattle	Cancer Eye	5	2
Cattle	Helminthiasis	10	10
Dogs	Parvo-Virus	3	3
Horses	Strangles	6	1
Poultry	Infectious Bronchitis	6	1

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Deer Lodge County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Dogs	Distemper	10	9
Dogs	Parvo-Virus	4	4

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Fallon County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Actinomycosis	1	1
Cattle	Cancer Eye	1	1
Cattle	Coccidiosis	1	1
Cattle	Urolithiasis	1	1
Horses	Strangles	12	1

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Fergus County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Cancer Eye	5	1
Cattle	Coccidiosis	1	1
Cattle	Urolithiasis	1	1
Horses	Strangles	2	1

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Flathead County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Dogs	Distemper	1	1
Dogs	Parvo-Virus	2	2
Sheep	Contagious Ecthyma	4	1

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Gallatin County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	B.V.D.	1	1
Cattle	Coccidiosis	1	1

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Jefferson County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Bac. Hemoglobinuria	1	1

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Judith Basin County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Bac. Hemoglobinuria	1	1
Cattle	Urolithiasis	1	1
Sheep	Contagious Ecthyma	20	1

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Lake County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Bovine Respiratory Disease	9	6
Cattle	Cancer Eye	6	4
Cattle	Coccidiosis	5	4
Cattle	Enterotoxemia	1	1
Cattle	Helminthiasis	3	3
Cattle	White Muscle	1	1
Dogs	Distemper	4	4
Dogs	Parvo-Virus	1	1
Sheep	Enterotoxemia	2	2

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Veterinarian's Animal Disease Report

Lewis & Clark County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cats	Feline Leukemia	4	4
Dogs	Distemper	2	1
Dogs	Parvo-Virus	3	3
Horses	Infectious Rhinopneumonitis	3	2
Horses	Influenza	2	1
Horses	Strangles	1	1

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Madison County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Horses	Infectious Anemia	1	1
Horses	Infectious Rhinopneumonitis	1	1
Sheep	Pasturella Septicemia	7	1

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Meagher County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Actinomycosis	2	2
Cattle	Malignant Catarrhal Fever	7	7

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Missoula County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Cancer Eye	2	1
Cattle	Inf. Keratitis	7	2
Dogs	Distemper	1	1
Dogs	Parvo-Virus	2	2

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North Dakota County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Anaplasmosis	2	1

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Veterinarian's Animal Disease Report

Phillips County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Urolithiasis	2	2

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Powell County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Dogs	Parvo-Virus	2	2

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Richland County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Coccidiosis	6	6
Cattle	Urolithiasis	4	1
Dogs	Distemper	3	3
Dogs	Parvo-Virus	3	3
Horses	Influenza	5	1
Horses	Strangles	4	1

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Silver Bow County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Actinobacillosis	2	1
Cattle	Cancer Eye	3	1

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Stillwater County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	B.V.D.	2	2
Cattle	Cancer Eye	2	2
Cattle	Coccidiosis	6	3
Cattle	Urolithiasis	1	1
Horses	Influenza	10	3
Horses	Strangles	4	2
Sheep	Contagious Ecthyma	10	1

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Veterinarian's Animal Disease Report

Teton County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Urolithiasis	2	1

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Valley County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Actinomycosis	1	1
Cattle	Cancer Eye	4	2
Cattle	Inf. Keratitis	1	1

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Yellowstone County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Actinomycosis	13	4
Cattle	Cancer Eye	7	3
Cattle	Coccidiosis	2	2
Cattle	Urolithiasis	1	1
Dogs	Distemper	4	3
Dogs	Parvo-Virus	3	3
Sheep	Coccidiosis	400	1
Sheep	Contagious Ecthyma	10	2

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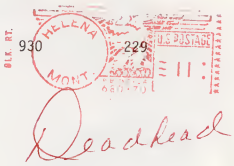
TOTAL CASES AND HERDS 930 229



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1983
JUNE
MONTHLY LETTER

Board of Livestock

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THE LATE WINTER, SPRING OR MAY DOLDRUMS

The weather has jumped from snowstorms a week ago to 70°-80°days these past three days. Lacking sulfur and molasses, my imagination and ambition are in absolute suspended animation.

So, I'm not even sure what the topic of the article and newsletter will be, mostly rambling, probably.

We're into the first of June almost and banning anymore blizzards, we may have a build up of some of the strange diseases we've experienced recently. Vesicular Stomatitis for one.

For whatever reason it appears, whether its insects, ill winds, the phase of the moon or what, be on the lookout for reappearance of this disease in cattle, horses, sheep, humans, dogs, and also don't forget the possibility of the appearance in wild ruminants.

Notify this office of any suspected cases.

The state has submitted applications to USDA, APHIS Veterinary Services for consideration to designate Lincoln, Flathead, Mineral, Lake, Sanders, Missoula, and Ravalli Counties as Class A with the present restrictions. The remaining 49 counties would be designated Class Free for brucellosis.

The greatest change for the Eastern counties will be the ultimate dropping of the change of ownership test requirement. The Class A counties would still have to test for change of ownership and also for movement to Free areas.

The three small herds under quarantine in Western Montana should, barring problems, be released from restrictions by July 1, 1983, then if the counties remain free of infection for 12 months, they also could be designated as Free areas.

The applications are in federal hands and we have requested speedy(?) action on them. Hopefully, a decision will be made by July first.

MONTANA VMA SUMMER MEETING

This year's summer meeting of the MVMA will be held at the Village Red Lion in Missoula, June 26-29, 1983.

Dr. Harry Hopson, president, has set up an interesting program and it's a good time to obtain your required continuing education credits.

We'll look forward to seeing you all there during the session.

TEXAS BRUCELLOSIS QUARANTINE

We've just been handed notification, hot off the press, that USDA has imposed a federal quarantine on the State of Texas, effective June 1, 1983.

This situation has developed as a result of a law suit in Texas that has stripped the Texas Animal Health Commission of its legal authority to pursue and enforce brucellosis control measures.

The Texas legislature has failed to provide the Commission with the statutory authority to carry out its responsibilities along this line.

Under terms of the quarantine, only breeding cattle from tested "qualified herds" would be eligible for export after test. All other cattle would have to be "S" branded and sent to slaughter.

Steers and spayed females would be exempt from restrictions.

It is unfortunate that TAHC has been thwarted in its efforts to control brucellosis after their beginnings several years ago.

The producers in Texas will be the most severely damaged, because of the stigma placed on their cattle. It will result in limited markets and depressed prices.

Other states will have to be especially aware because Texas' misfortune will attract every vulture in the the used cow business and illicit movements will flourish, with the resultant possibility that receivers of those cattle increase the chances of importing "gen-oo-wine" old Brucellosis Bang's Disease.

We sincerely hope that the Texas legislature will heed the entreaties of its cattle industry and pass suitable laws that will allow the TAHC to continue its work.

Many areas are dependent on the proper movement of those cattle for their own livelihood, so the impact of this quarantine will be widely spread.

BRUCELLOSIS VACCINATIONS

The figures for official calfhood vaccination for brucellosis have just been examined and we find that from July 1, 1982 to the end of May 1983 you practicing veterinarians have officially vaccinated 420,268 head of heifer calves.

This is the largest number of heifers ever vaccinated in slightly less than one year in Montana. This also means that official certificates are on file here in this office on this number of animals. There possibly might be a certificate or two out there that haven't been sent in. If so, get them in here and really help the client whose name appears on them.

Following is a table showing the monthly totals for vaccination:

July 1982	3,358
Aug.	3,748
Sept.	13,812
Oct.	29,309
Nov.	31,394
Dec.	109,085
Jan. 1983	130,192
Feb.	51,280
Mar.	36,183
Apr.	7,698
May	4,209
	420,268

321,951 head were vaccinated during the four winter months, November, December '82 and January, February '83. This is 76.6% of the total number vaccinated.

If you figure that we have about 1.6 million head of cows that calved last year and if we had an 80% calf crop (which I think is a high estimate) that would give us a heifer crop of 640,000 head. 420,000 head is 65.6% of the total heifer crop that got officially vaccinated.

This, accomplished year after year, certainly gives us a high percentage of immunized replacements going back into our herds.

Keep the owners informed and be sure to advocate vaccination of all heifers, both for the owners own benefit and to enable ready shipment to other states that require vaccination for importation.

In years past, there have been approximately 350,000 head vaccinated annually.

Keep the certificates coming in properly!.

I. Accessions received in April 1983:

		SEROLOGY ACCESSIONS
BOVINE	331	1185
EQUINE	80	221
PORCINE	13	10
OVINE	37	5
FELINE	64	21
CANINE	127	4
AVIAN	4	
WILDLIFE	69	2
MISC.	16	7
TOTAL	741	1455

II. Serology
- A. Brucellosis (all species) total sera -- 16,568 sera; 12 positive
  1. Brucellosis routine tests -- 15,529 sera; 12 positive
  2. Quarantine herd tests -- 173 sera
  3. Slaughter samples -- 832 sera
  4. Seminal plasma -- 34 negative
- B. Brucellosis CF tests -- 71
- C. Leptospirosis (all species) -- 168 sera; 492 L. pomona only
- D. Bluetongue -- 608 sera
- E. Anaplasmosis -- 619 sera
- F. IBR -- 101 sera
- G. BVD -- 91 sera
- H. PI_3 -- 59 sera
- I. BLV -- 56 sera
- J. Hemophilus -- 3 sera
- K. EIA -- 306 sera
- L. Mare Pregnancy Test -- 3 sera
- M. Pseudorabies -- 66 sera; Routine -- 26, Slaughter -- 40
- N. Feline Leukemia Virus -- 24 sera

III. Pathology
- A. 325 accessions
- B. 743 slides from 1956 tissues
- C. 99 gross necropsies

IV. Electron Microscopy
- A. Bovine -- 18 samples; 4 rotavirus
- B. Equine -- 1 sample
- C. Canine -- 2 samples; 2 parvovirus

V. Virology
   A. Virus isolation attempts
      1. Bovine -- 94 cases
         a. IBR -- 2 positive
         b. BVD -- 13 positive
         c. PI_3 -- 13 positive
      2. Porcine -- 6 cases
      3. Ovine -- 3 cases
      4. Equine -- 1 case
      5. Caprine -- 1 case

VI. Rabies examinations
   A. 117 requests
   B. Human exposure
      1. 2 positive (canines -- Flathead and Richland counties)
      2. 46 negative
   C. No human exposure
      1. 18 positive (skunks -- Toole (4), Flathead, Valley, Fergus (2), McCone (2), Dawson (2), Richland, Carter, Custer, Roosevelt (2), Big Horn counties)
      2. 51 negative

	POSITIVE HUMAN EXPOSURE	POSITIVE NO HUMAN EXPOSURE	NEGATIVE HUMAN EXPOSURE	NEGATIVE NO HUMAN EXPOSURE	TOTAL SPECIMENS
Bovine			8	4	12
Ovine				1	1
Feline			13	6	19
Canine	2		11	4	17
Wildlife and Other					
Bat				1	1
Badger				1	1
Coyote				1	1
Gopher			1		1
Hamster			2		2
Mole			1		1
Mouse			3		3
Muskrat			1		1
Packrat				1	1
Rabbit			1		1
Raccoon				6	6
Rat			4		4
Shrew			1		1
Skunk		18		26	44
TOTAL	2	18	46	51	117

N O T I C E
* * * * * * * * * *

As of July 15, 1983 the Diagnostic Laboratory's 586-8558 telephone number will not be in service.

The telephone number will be 994-4885.

VETERINARIAN'S ANIMAL DISEASE REPORT
MARCH 1983

Beaverhead County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Actinomycosis	2	2
Cattle	Bovine Respiratory Disease	7	3
Cattle	Cancer Eye	10	4
Cattle	Coccidiosis	35	5
Cattle	Foot Rot	2	2
Cattle	Malignant Edema	3	1
Cattle	Strain 19 Brucellosis	1	1
Cattle	Urolithiasis	5	5
Dogs	Distemper	4	4
Horses	Infectious Rhinopneumonitis	1	1
Horses	Influenza	2	2
Horses	Strangles	1	1
Sheep	R.E.O.	2	1
Sheep	Virus Abortion	20	1

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Blaine County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	B.V.D.	2	2

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Broadwater County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Urolithiasis	2	2
Cattle	Vibriosis	1	1

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Carbon County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Listeriosis	30	1
Sheep	E.A.E.	6	1

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Veterinarian's Animal Disease Report

Cascade County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Bovine Respiratory Disease	3	3
Cattle	Coccidiosis	4	1
Cattle	Urolithiasis	1	1
Dogs	Distemper	6	6
Dogs	Parvo-Virus	11	11
Horses	Strangles	10	3
Sheep	Enterotoxemia	1	1
Swine	Swine Dysentery	3	1

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Custer County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Dogs	Distemper	1	1
Dogs	Parvo-Virus	2	2

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Daniels County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	B.V.D.	18	1
Cattle	Bovine Respiratory Disease	2	1
Cattle	Coccidiosis	170	3
Cattle	I.B.R.	1	1
Cattle	Urolithiasis	1	1

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Dawson County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	B.V.D.	1	1
Cattle	Bovine Respiratory Disease	6	4
Cattle	Coccidiosis	1	1
Cattle	Helminthiasis	20	1
Cattle	I.B.R.	1	1
Cattle	Urolithiasis	1	1
Sheep	Contagious Ecthyma	1	1

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Veterinarian's Animal Disease Report

Deer Lodge County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Dogs	Distemper	4	4

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Fallon County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Actinobacillosis	2	2
Cattle	Anaplasmosis	2	1
Cattle	Heart Failure	1	1
Cattle	I.B.R.	3	1
Cattle	Urolithiasis	8	4
Horses	Influenza	15	1
Horses	Strangles	18	2

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Fergus County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Bovine Respiratory Disease	1	1
Cattle	Cancer Eye	1	1
Dogs	Distemper	6	2

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Flathead County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Coccidiosis	1	1
Dogs	Parvo-Virus	1	1

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Gallatin County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Bovine Respiratory Disease	10	4
Cattle	Coccidiosis	3	2
Horses	Strangles	4	1

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Veterinarian's Animal Disease Report

Glacier County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	B.V.D.	1	1
Dogs	Parvo-Virus	2	2
Sheep	E.A.E.	1	1

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Granite County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Urolithiasis	2	2
Dogs	Parvo-Virus	1	1

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Hill County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Dogs	Parvo-Virus	1	1

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Jefferson County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Dogs	Distemper	2	2

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Lake County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Bac. Hemoglobinuria	1	1
Cattle	Bovine Respiratory Disease	2	2
Cattle	Cancer Eye	4	2
Cattle	Coccidiosis	4	2
Dogs	Distemper	6	6
Sheep	Contagious Ecthyma	6	1
Sheep	Enterotoxemia	3	3

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Veterinarian's Animal Disease Report

Lewis & Clark County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cats	FeLeuk	3	3
Cattle	Urolithiasis	3	1
Dogs	Parvo-Virus	1	1
Horses	Infectious Rhinopneumonitis	4	3

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Lincoln County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Coccidiosis	8	2
Cattle	I.B.R.	1	1
Cattle	Urolithiasis	2	2
Horses	Strangles	1	1

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Madison County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	B.V.D.	2	2
Cattle	Bovine Respiratory Disease	12	3
Cattle	Coccidiosis	2	2
Cattle	Trichomoniasis	1	1
Cattle	Urolithiasis	3	3
Dogs	Distemper	1	1
Horses	Influenza	2	1
Horses	Strangles	7	1

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McCone County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	B.V.D.	6	2
Cattle	Bovine Respiratory Disease	16	9
Cattle	Coccidiosis	1	1
Cattle	Helminthiasis	2	2
Cattle	Leptospirosis	1	1

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Veterinarian's Animal Disease Report

Meagher County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Pulmonary Emphysema	3	1
Cattle	Vibriosis	1	1
Horses	Strangles	1	1

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Missoula County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Actinomycosis	3	1
Cattle	B.V.D.	1	1
Cattle	Bovine Respiratory Disease	9	6
Cattle	Cancer Eye	1	1
Cattle	Coccidiosis	60	5
Cattle	Helminthiasis	2	1
Cattle	I.B.R.	1	1
Cattle	Shipping Fever	1	1
Cattle	Urolithiasis	12	5
Dogs	Parvo-Virus	15	15
Goats	Enterotoxemia	2	1
Horses	Influenza	12	6
Horses	Strangles	20	6

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Park County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Dogs	Distemper	1	1
Dogs	Parvo-Virus	2	2

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Phillips County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Pulmonary Emphysema	1	1
Cattle	Urolithiasis	4	3
Horses	Strangles	1	1

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Veterinarian's Animal Disease Report

Powell County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Dogs	Distemper	2	2
Dogs	Parvo-Virus	4	4

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Ravalli County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	B.V.D.	1	1
Cattle	Coccidiosis	2	1
Cattle	Urolithiasis	1	1
Dogs	Parvo-Virus	3	3
Horses	Strangles	1	1
Sheep	Coccidiosis	2	1

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Richland County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Urolithiasis	1	1
Dogs	Distemper	1	1
Dogs	Parvo-Virus	1	1
Horses	Infectious Rhinopneumonitis	4	2
Horses	Strangles	2	2
Sheep	Contagious Ecthyma	12	1

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Roosevelt County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	B.V.D.	1	1
Dogs	Parvo-Virus	1	1
Horses	Infectious Rhinopneumonitis	2	1
Swine	Erysipelas	1	1

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Veterinarian's Animal Disease Report

Rosebud County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Helminthiasis	1	1
Cattle	Urolithiasis	8	6
Dogs	Distemper	2	2
Dogs	Infectious Hepatitis	1	1
Dogs	Parvo-Virus	4	4
Horses	Influenza	2	2
Horses	Strangles	8	6
Sheep	R.E.O.	1	1
Swine	Erysipelas	46	2

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Sanders County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Bac. Hemoglobinuria	1	1
Cattle	Helminthiasis	5	2
Cattle	Leptospirosis	3	3
Horses	Influenza	1	1

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Sherian County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	B.V.D.	17	1

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Sheridan County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Urolithiasis	2	2

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Silver Bow County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Cancer Eye	4	2
Cattle	Coccidiosis	2	1
Cattle	Urolithiasis	1	1

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Veterinarian's Animal Disease Report

Stillwater County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Bovine Respiratory Disease	3	1
Cattle	Coccidiosis	19	5
Cattle	Colibacillosis	40	4
Cattle	Colibacillosis (Pftd Ulcers)	3	2
Dogs	Infectious Hepatitis	1	1
Horses	Influenza	8	2
Horses	Strangles	1	1
Sheep	Pediculosis	100	1

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Toole County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Coccidiosis	2	2
Cattle	Urolithiasis	2	2
Horses	Strangles	3	3

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Treasure County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Malignant Cattle Fever	3	1

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Valley County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Actinomycosis	1	1
Cattle	B.V.D.	1	1
Cattle	Bovine Respiratory Disease	2	2
Cattle	Cancer Eye	1	1
Cattle	I.B.R.	1	1
Cattle	Urolithiasis	2	2
Dogs	Distemper	1	1
Dogs	Parvo-Virus	3	3

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Veterinarian's Animal Disease Report

Yellowstone County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Actinomycosis	9	2
Cattle	Bovine Respiratory Disease	2	2
Cattle	Cancer Eye	4	2
Cattle	I.B.R.	1	1
Cattle	Leptospirosis	2	1
Cattle	Urolithiasis	12	7
Dogs	Distemper	4	4
Dogs	Parvo-Virus	5	5
Horses	Strangles	6	1
Sheep	Coccidiosis	200	1
Sheep	Contagious Ecthyma	4	1

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TOTAL CASES AND HERDS	1,346	376

Montana State Library
930 East Lyndale
Helena, MT 59601

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PLEASE RETURN

STATE DOCUMENTS COLLECTION

MAY 23 1983

MONTANA STATE LIBRARY
1515 E. 6th AVE.
HELENA, MONTANA 59620

[redacted]

STATE OF MONTANA
DEPARTMENT OF LIVESTOCK
Animal Health Division
Helena, Montana 59620

1983
MAY
MONTHLY LETTER

Board of Livestock

Nancy Espy, Chairman.....Boyes
Robert G. Barthelmess.....Miles City
Elmer Flynn.....Missoula
Donald L. Herzog.....Rapelje
John Kelly.....Red Lodge
Ralph J. Parker.....Fort Shaw
Robert M. Simons.....Turner

JAMES W. GLOSSER, D.V.M.
Administrator
&
State Veterinarian

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BRUCELLA VACCINE AND AVAILABILITY

USDA has licensed the reduced dosage Brucella vaccine for commercial manufacture, and speculation says the product may be available this fall!

Because of governmental contracts, etc., there could be the possibility that Brucella vaccine to practitioners, on other than government contracts, could be hard to get.

It might be wise to accumulate enough vaccine to get through the first fall so that you will not be short and cannot vaccinate clients' heifers.

The Diagnostic Lab will continue to titrate vaccine for practitioners as they have in the past so that you will be able to use up supplies of the old dosage diluted to 3,000,000,000 cells per dose.

SLEEPING SICKNESS ALERT

This year, again the Department of Livestock, Animal Health Division would like to remind horse owners, sanitarians, veterinarians and physicians that mosquito build up in back waters could trigger outbreaks of equine encephalo-myelitis (sleeping sickness) in affected areas of the state.

Eastern and Western equine encephalo-myelitis (sleeping sickness) can effect humans and can result in a variety of symptoms, and in severe cases, death.

This disease, caused by a virus,"spreads through insect bites, chiefly those of mosquitoes, but also from ticks, blood sucking bugs, chicken mites and lice. Mosquitoes of the Aedes, Culex and Mansonia genera have been identified as vectors, the virus persisting in them for a number of generations and passing through all stages of their life cycles. Spread may occur occasionally from horse to horse by direct contact or by direct transmission, but the major route of spread appears to be from birds through inspects to horses and man.

The wild bird population acts as a reservoir of infection in an area and probably serves to maintain the persistence of the virus from summer to summer, and may be a factor in the spread of the disease to new areas." (Blood & Henderson)

All cases of suspected encephalitis should be reported to Department of Livestock (horses) or Department of Health & Environmental Sciences (human cases).

OF THE AVERMECTINS-IVERMECTIN

Merck, Sharpe & Dohme has received permission and has started distributing its new antiparasitic drug Ivermectin for use in horses.

There seem to be some cases of adverse side effects caused either by technique or inherent behavior of the compound itself.

Canadian reports indicate that a total of 8 of 15 head in one herd injected died of Clostridial myositis. Reports from a Wyoming practitioner to this office indicate that after injecting three horses of his own, Clostridial myositis occurred in all three.

Aseptic technique should be followed in use of this medication.

Caution--when using this!

Remember, this medication is for use only in horses so far in the U.S.

GLEANED FROM NEW WRITINGS ON VIRUS DISEASES

Virus Classification and Taxonomy

In the past 25 years the study of viruses has taken its greatest strides. Most viruses, with some notable exceptions, have been identified within the past 25 years or so and studies of their characteristics, pathogenicities, etc., are all quite recent.

Viruses are among the smallest microorganisms known, most are less than 300 nanometers in diameter. They are composed of a nucleic acid surrounded by a protein shell composed of polypeptide units. The nucleic acid genome contains either deoxyribonucleic acid or ribonucleic acid, but usually not both.

Some viruses are a complete infective unit containing the genome and the surrounding capsid (protein shell), while others require outside components to be infective particles.

Virus replication takes place in the host cell, which supplies the required energy and the biosynthetic pathways to manufacture the viral proteins and nucleic acids under instruction from the genetic information that is derived from the infecting virus.

Viruses are classified and named on the basis of stable biophysical and biochemical properties rather than clinical disease causing capabilities.

The viruses affecting cattle and those with which we, as bovine practitioners are concerned, are arranged in families and genera according to basis of nucleic acid types, genome, size, shape, structural detail and biochemical properties and method of replication.

DNA Viruses

Families - Adenoviridae, Herpesviridae, Papovaviridae, Parvoviridae and Poxviridae.

In each of these families there are some genera that affect cattle.

Adenoviridae
Divided in two genera.
Aviadenoviruses - affect avian species.
Mastadenoviruses - affect mammals, and they include the bovine adenoviruses.

Herpesviridae
Almost all animal species are affected by one or more herpesvirus. Herpes simplex, the human cold sore virus, is probably the most studied member. The human venereal herpes is probably the most notorious and popular member. In cattle herpesviruses include: Infectious Bovine Rhinotracheitis (IBR), Malignant Catarrhal Fever (MCF), Bovine Herpes Mammillitis viruses, Allerton virus of pseudo-lumpy skin disease and others.

Papovaviridae
Two genera: Polyoma virus and Papilloma virus of bovine pappilloma (warts).

Parvoviridae
Two genera: Densoviruses which effect invertebrates.
Parvoviruses which effect mammals, including cattle and include adeno-associated viruses.

Poxviridae
Three genera of which infect cattle.
Orthopoxviruses - include vaccinia and cow pox.
Capripoxviruses - virus of lumpy skin disease.
Parapoxviruses - paravaccina, or pseudo cow pox virus and papular stomatitis virus.

RMA Viruses

Families - Arenaviridae (no bovine member), Bunyaviridae, Coronaviridae, Orthomyxoviridae (also no bovine member), Paramyxovirida, Picornaviridae, Reoviridae, Retroviridae, Rhabdoviridae and Togaviridae.

Arenaviridae
Lymphocytic Choriomeningitis, Lassa Fever, and American Hemorrhagic Fever viruses. These are not important in cattle but are serious in humans.

Bunyaviridae
Include Akabane and Rift Valley Fever viruses.

Coronaviridae
Genus Coronavirus, avian bronchitis virus, transmissible gastroenteritis of swine and bovine corona virus.

Orthomyxoviridae
No bovine members to date.

Paramyxoviridae
Three genera:
Paramyxovirus - Contains parainfluenza type 3 virus of cattle.
Morbillivirus - Includes Rinderpest virus.
Pneumovirus - Contains bovine respiratory syncytial virus.

Picornaviridae
Four genera:
Cardiovirus - Contains the encephalomyocarditis virus, which is unimportant in cattle.
Aphthovirus - Includes Foot and Mouth Disease virus.
Enterovirus and Rhinovirus.

Reoviridae
Genus Reovirus probably lacks a bovine member.
Rotavirus - Includes the virus of calf diarrhea.
Orbivirus - Includes Bluetongue virus.

Retroviridae
Subfamily - Spumavirinae - Contains bovine foamy agent or bovine snycytial virus.
Subfamily - Oncoviridae (leukovirus) - Contains bovine leukemia virus.

Rhabdoviridae
Bullet shaped - Contains three genera, two of which may effect cattle.
Vesiculovirus - Includes Vesicular Stomatitis virus.
Lyssavirus - Contains the rabies virus.

Togaviridae
Includes many viruses previously grouped as arboviruses.
Alphavirus - (so called A-Type arboviruses), includes eastern encephalitis virus, but rarely infects cattle.
Pestivirus - Includes the bovine virus diarrhea virus.

This is a brief summary of virus taxonomy gleaned from a recent text, "Viral Diseases of Cattle", by Robert F. Kahrs, D.V.M., PhD., Iowa State University Press, 1981.

After receiving this book and reading only the first few chapters, it looks as if this text is an ideal guide for practitioners interested in better diagnosis of viral diseases of cattle. I might possibly use excerpts from this text in succeeding newsletters.

RABIES VACCINE FOR SPECIES OTHER THAN CANINE AND FELINE

Merieux Laboratories, Inc. has recently been licensed by USDA-APHIS to manufacture a rabies vaccine, Killed Virus, Hamster Cell Line Origin. This biologic, IMRAB(TM) is to be used in dogs (three years) and cats (one year), cattle (one year), and sheep (three years).

Pitman-Moore will distribute the vaccine through ethical channels only.

The three year recognition in dogs is allowable only if the animal is twelve months of age or older at the time of vaccination.

RABIES QUARANTINES

Currently the following counties are under rabies quarantine:

Big Horn
Carter
Cascade
Custer
Daniels
Dawson
Fergus
Judith Basin
Lake
McCone
Phillips
Prairie
Richland
Roosevelt
Sheridan
Toole
Valley

Several of the counties are under consideration for release pending surveillance results.

I. Accessions received in March 1983:

		SEROLOGY ACCESSIONS
BOVINE	421	1240
EQUINE	81	198
PORCINE	16	19
OVINE	67	
FELINE	47	21
CANINE	108	8
AVIAN	5	
WILDLIFE	54	7
MISC.	14	5
TOTAL	813	1498

II. Serology

A. Brucellosis (all species) total sera -- 19,097 sera; 11 positive
   1. Brucellosis routine tests -- 15,559 sera; 2 positive
   2. Quarantine herd tests -- 58 sera
   3. Slaughter samples -- 3,442 sera; 9 positive
   4. Serminal plasma -- 38 negative

B. Brucellosis CF tests -- 63

C. Leptospirosis (all species) -- 294 sera

D. Bluetongue -- 432 sera

E. Anaplasmosis -- 385 sera

F. IBR -- 168 sera

G. BVD -- 163 sera

H. PI_3 -- 93 sera

I. BLV -- 58 sera

J. EIA -- 259 sera

K. Mare Pregnancy Test -- 6 sera

L. Pseudorabies -- 144 sera; Routine -- 76, Slaughter -- 68

M. Hemophilus -- 10 sera

N. Feline Leukemia Virus -- 21 sera

III. Bacteriology

A. Total -- 480 accessions processed resulting in 272 isolates.
B. Antibiotic sensitivities were run on 248 isolates.
C. Campylobacter fetus ss. fetus -- 1 bovine case
D. Salmonella arizonae -- 3 ovine cases
E. FAT (clostridia)
   1. Cl. perfringens Type C -- 1 bovine case
   2. Cl. chauvoei -- 2 bovine cases
   3. Cl. novyii -- 3 bovine cases
   4. Cl. septicum -- 2 bovine cases

IV. Electron Microscopy
  A. Bovine -- 30 samples; 11 rotavirus
  B. Canine -- 4 samples; 1 parvovirus

V. Virology
  A. Virus isolation attempts
    1. Bovine -- 72 cases
      a. IBR -- 2 positive
      b. BVD -- 3 positive
      c. PI_3 -- 1 positive
    2. Porcine -- 10 cases
    3. Ovine -- 1 case
  B. Fluorescent antibody tests
    1. IBR -- 17; 1 positive
    2. BVD -- 62; 9 positive

VI. Pathology
  A. 382 accessions
  B. 883 slides from 2348 tissues
  C. 165 gross necropsies
    1. 18 bovine fetuses
    2. 99 ovine fetuses

VII. Rabies examinations
  A. 99 requests
  B. Human exposure
    1. 0 positive
    2. 32 negative
  C. No human exposure
    1. 12 positive (skunks -- Dawson (2), Roosevelt (3), Valley (3), Toole (2), Big Horn counties and North Dakota)
    2. 55 negative

	POSITIVE HUMAN EXPOSURE	POSITIVE NO HUMAN EXPOSURE	NEGATIVE HUMAN EXPOSURE	NEGATIVE NO HUMAN EXPOSURE	TOTAL SPECIMENS
Bovine			4	4	8
Equine				1	1
Ovine				1	1
Feline			13	9	22
Canine			13	1	14
Wildlife and Other					
Bat				1	1
Coyote				1	1
Mouse			1		1
Muskrat				4	4
Owl			1		1
Raccoon				4	4
Rabbit				1	1
Skunk		12		28	40
TOTAL		12	32	55	99

Dr. Ed Jorden, Billing, reports the diagnosis of dirofilariasis in four native Montana dogs. One dog is from Lewistown and the other three from Crow Agency. None of the dogs have ever been out of the state. At presentation all animals were microfilaremic and three showed signs typical of canine heartworm disease.

Beaverhead County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Actinomycosis	1	1
Cattle	Cancer Eye	9	4
Cattle	Foot Rot	2	2
Cattle	I.B.R.	1	1
Cattle	Urolithiasis	2	2

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Big Horn County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Urolithiasis	2	1

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Blaine County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Actinomycosis	2	1
Cattle	Cancer Eye	2	1
Cattle	Helminthiasis	1	1
Cattle	Urolithiasis	6	2

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Broadwater County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Bovine Respiratory Disease	1	1
Cattle	Urolithiasis	4	4

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Carbon County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Pulmonary Emphysema	2	2
Cattle	Urolithiasis	4	3
Cattle	Vibriosis	4	1

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Carter County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Urolithiasis	2	1

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Cascade County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Coccidiosis	15	1
Dogs	Distemper	2	2
Dogs	Leptospirosis	1	1
Dogs	Parvo-Virus	2	2
Horses	Influenza	2	2
Horses	Strangles	4	2
Sheep	EAE	1	1
Swine	Swine Dysentery	1	1

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Chouteau County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Urolithiasis	1	1

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Daniels County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Bovine Respiratory Disease	1	1
Cattle	Cancer Eye	3	3
Cattle	Urolithiasis	2	2
Cattle	Vibriosis	1	1
Swine	Colibacillosis	10	2

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Veterinarian's Animal Disease Report

Dawson County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Actinobacillosis	4	2
Cattle	Cancer Eye	5	3
Cattle	Helminthiasis	10	1
Cattle	I.B.R.	2	1
Cattle	Urolithiasis	5	2
Horses	Strangles	3	1
Sheep	Enterotoxemia	1	1

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Deer Lodge County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Dogs	Distemper	10	10
Dogs	Parvo-Virus	1	1

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Fallon County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Actinobacillosis	3	2

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Flathead County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Cancer Eye	1	1
Dogs	Infectious Hepatitis	1	1
Dogs	Parvo-Virus	4	4

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Gallatin County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Dogs	Parvo-Virus	1	1

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Veterinarian's Animal Disease Report

Garfield County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	B.V.D.	4	3
Cattle	Bovine Respiratory Disease	76	13
Cattle	Coccidiosis	10	1

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Hill County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Dogs	Distemper	1	1
Dogs	Parvo-Virus	2	2

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Jefferson County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Urolithiasis	1	1
Dogs	Distemper	2	2
Dogs	Parvo-Virus	1	1

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Lake County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Cancer Eye	2	2
Cattle	Coccidiosis	1	1
Cattle	Urolithiasis	2	2
Cattle	Vibriosis	1	1
Dogs	Distemper	1	1
Dogs	Parvo-Virus	1	1
Horses	Strangles	3	3

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Lewis & Clark County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cats	Feline Leukemia	3	3
Dogs	Distemper	2	2
Dogs	Parvo-Virus	3	3
Horses	Infectious Rhinopneumonitis	4	4
Horses	Strangles	3	3

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Veterinarian's Animal Disease Report

McCone County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Bovine Respiratory Disease	93	16
Cattle	Coccidiosis	29	4
Cattle	Helminthiasis	1	1
Cattle	I.B.R.	15	3
Cattle	Pulmonary Emphysema	1	1
Cattle	Urolithiasis	9	5
Sheep	R.E.O.	4	1
Swine	Atrophic Rhinitis	2	1

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Meagher County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Urolithiasis	3	2
Cattle	Vibriosis	1	1

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Missoula County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Bovine Respiratory Disease	5	3
Cattle	Cancer Eye	3	1
Cattle	I.B.R.	3	1
Dogs	Distemper	3	3
Dogs	Parvo-Virus	6	6
Goats	Enterotoxemia	2	2
Horses	Influenza	2	1

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Powell County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Urolithiasis	3	2
Dogs	Parvo-Virus	2	2
Horses	Strangles	3	1

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Prairie County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Sheep	Entertoxemia	1	1

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Veterinarian's Animal Disease Report

Ravalli County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	B.V.D.	1	1
Cattle	Bovine Respiratory Disease	5	3
Cattle	Coccidiosis	1	1
Cattle	Urolithiasis	1	1
Horses	Strangles	1	1

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Richland County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Coccidiosis	10	1
Cattle	I.B.R.	20	1
Cattle	Urolithiasis	4	2
Dogs	Distemper	2	2
Dogs	Parvo-Virus	1	1
Horses	Infectious Rhinopneumonitis	4	2
Horses	Strangles	4	1

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Roosevelt County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Coccidiosis	15	1
Dogs	Parvo-Virus	1	1
Horses	Infectious Rhinopneumonitis	6	3
Horses	Strangles	5	2

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Rosebud County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Urolithiasis	10	3
Dogs	Distemper	4	4
Dogs	Parvo-Virus	1	1
Horses	Strangles	16	3

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Sheridan County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Horses	Infectious Rhinopneumonitis	1	1

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Veterinarian's Animal Disease Report

Silver Bow County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Cancer Eye	3	1

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Stillwater County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Bovine Respiratory Disease	6	1
Cattle	Coccidiosis	34	2
Cattle	I.B.R.	1	1
Cattle	Urolithiasis	1	1
Horses	Strangles	1	1
Sheep	Vibriosis	2	1

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Sweet Grass County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Bovine Respiratory Disease	300	2
Cattle	Urolithiasis	6	6

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Treasure County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Urolithiasis	11	6
Dogs	Distemper	2	2

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Valley County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Actinomycosis	5	3
Cattle	B.V.D.	12	1
Cattle	Cancer Eye	7	3
Cattle	Urolithiasis	1	1
Dogs	Distemper	1	1
Horses	Strangles	1	1

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Veterinarian's Animal Disease Report

Wheatland County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Urolithiasis	2	2

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Yellowstone County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Actinomycosis	16	4
Cattle	Cancer Eye	8	2
Cattle	Coccidiosis	2	2
Cattle	Grubs	7	7
Cattle	Urolithiasis	2	2
Dogs	Parvo-Virus	5	5
Horses	Strangles	3	1

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TOTAL CASES AND HERDS	1,008	284

Montana State Library
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STATE OF MONTANA
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Animal Health Division
Helena, Montana 59620

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1983
APRIL
MONTHLY LETTER

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&
State Veterinarian

STRAIN 19 ABORTION

Montana has recently documented its second case of Strain 19 Brucella abortion. There are possibilities that other cases have occurred but are not documented.

In very early March a heifer on a ranch near Dillon aborted and the attending veterinarian submitted a portion of placenta because of abnormalities. There was thickening of the placenta, and areas between cotyledons where the placenta was attached to the uterine wall.

When the laboratory received the tissues, cultures were set up and rapid growth was noted. Due to the growth and the suspicion that brucellosis was a possibility, blood from the heifer was requested.

The serological picture was dismal, in that titers were as follows: Plate was +200, card positive, RST positive at 4 minutes, Rivanol was +200 and complement fixation was 4+640.

When the cultures were taken off test, suspicion was that the growth indicated Strain 19, but the organism was atypical enough that confirmation was desired.

Portions of the cultures were sent on to Ames and today, March 25, 1983, confirmation of Strain 19 growth was made.

This incident, evidently was the result of inadvertent vaccination after the heifer was pregnant.

While vaccinating heifers for the client this animal was done and as she went out of the chute, the owner stated that he thought this heifer was pregnant. In retrospect, he decided that she was approximately 13 months of age and evidently only a month or so into gestation.

At about four months gestation the heifer aborted, tissues and blood were obtained, and the present drama ensued.

In talking with the attending veterinarian it was confirmed that the reduced dosage of Brucella vaccine was used.

It also points up the fact that even with the reduced dose of vaccine, given under conditions of stress (i.e. pregnancy), that organism is still capable of setting up housekeeping in the animal's body and duplicating effects that one would expect to see with Biotype I.

Be careful with that vaccine! It can and does cloud the picture, but it does impart immunity!!

ATYPICAL TITERS?

Every now and then one of those pleasant phone calls comes in to me that, either because of the ludicrous circumstances or the inherent humor of the situation, helps to make this job bearable.

This morning one of those kind of calls came in, and since the principal is who he is and the circumstances were what they were, I about died laughing and solved another big brucellosis problem.

To start back at the beginning, Dr. X submitted a set of paired sera to the lab in early January or late December for serological work for some disease or another. As is the case with any bovine blood, a brucellosis test was run on each serum regardless of whether the brucellosis test was requested or not.

Oddly enough, the first serum was negative but the later one had a fairly significant brucellosis titer. The blood, as indicated on the test chart, was obtained from a bull.

On receipt of this dreaded news from Mr. Ike Sheehan, our esteemed serologist, an automatic response was triggered, and I called Dr. X in his hideout near rural Montana.

Dr. X is a crusty old (and I mean old) cuss who has a disposition as bad as mine, but with more years to ruin it than I have had.

I cordially explained the situation to him and asked if there was the remotest possibility that he might have brucellosis vaccinated a bull inadvertently while protecting the heifer population of his region of Montana.

"No", X stated. (I always call him by his first name, since we are that close). "There is no way, Brad, that I could have vaccinated a bull. I'm dead certain of that." I asked him to verify that the bull wasn't vaccinated, which he did.

About a day later ol' X called me back and said, "I've been really giving this a going over in my mind and I can only come up with one plausible explanation. I try to be extremely careful about brucella vaccine, but evidently the only thing I could have done was to grab a syringe that I had used for Bang's vaccine, and used it to administer antibiotics to this bull."

Easily mollified, I accepted this theory and we mapped out a retest strategy to satisfy ourselves that this was truly a "Strain 19 incident" and not the real thing.

Time passed swiftly from that time to this, because we were all having so much fun.

This morning X called me again, and to quote as closely as I can, he said, "Brad, this is going to confirm what you always thought about me being a @#??!* senile old son *$!?/#."

I asked him what he was talking about, because I felt he had at least several possibilities.

"Well", he drawled, "you remember that #83 bull that I've got with the Bang's titer? I went out to rebleed him as you wanted, and you will never believe this, but that bull is a heifer and she has a vaccination tag, a tattoo and a U notch in her just as big as life."

I covered my laughter successfully, since I was able to stay in my chair, and I told X that we'd release this calf without a criminal record, on his recommendation.

The only thing I have to add to this deal is that some time I'll have to tell you about spaying Bob DesChamps bull, and Dr. X, get your anatomy book out - bulls are the ones that have those little things -------.

AUTOGENOUS BIOLOGICS

The following information from USDA Veterinary Services Biologics Notice tends to support Montana's position on unlicensed biologics, such as REO and Chlamydial vaccines.

Documentation of efficacy and safety are basic tenets in development of any drug or biologic.

I. PURPOSE

To describe procedures for obtaining authorization provided in Title 9, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 113.98, to prepare autogenous biologics to be used in herds or flocks other than that from which the organisms were isolated.

II. GENERAL

Authorizations will be granted to the licensee by the regional office responsible for serial release. Approval to initiate production may be given on telephone request. Written authorization must be given before shipment of any serial to be used in herds or flocks other than that from which the organisms were isolated.

III. USE IN ADJACENT HERDS OR FLOCKS

The following is to be provided by the licensee to the appropriate regional office:

A. Identity of the organism (at least to genus).
B. Characteristics of the disease.
C. Number of animals in each herd or flock.
D. Number of doses and frequency recommended.
E. Assessment of the involvement or risk of involvement of each additional herd or flock.
F. Identity of the sources of information.

IV. USE IN HERDS OR FLOCKS NOT ADJACENT

Information in III. and request for concurrence shall be sent by the licensee to the appropriate regional office and to the State Veterinarian of the State in which the product is to be used. Written approval of the State Veterinarian must be received at the regional office before shipment will be authorized.

RABIES EXPOSURES

In the CDC publication, "Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report", a case of rabies in a cow at the Pennsylvania Veterinary School teaching hospital resulted in exposure and treatment of 38 people.

The cow was admitted with a two day history of hindlimb paresis, head tremor and diarrhea. The farmer reported that he had removed a bat from the cow two months previously, so rabies was considered in the differential diagnosis. Even after this, 47 people were considered to have been exposed with the 38 receiving treatment.

Once again, this points up the necessity for practitioners to insure that they and their clinic attendants are adequately immunized against rabies.

NEW APHIS ADMINISTRATOR

After the resignation of the last APHIS Administrator, the Secretary of Agriculture has sought qualified applicants as a replacement.

Mr. Bert Hawkins, cattleman and businessman, of Ontario, Oregon has been appointed Acting Administrator, pending completion of security clearance.

Hawkins is a lifelong cattle producer who has extensive experience and has been active in a wide variety of livestock activities and organizations.

He is a former Chairman of the National Cattleman's Association Animal Health Committee, Past President of the U. S. Animal Health Association, former Chairman of the USAHA Brucellosis Committee, Past President of the Oregon Cattlemen's Association and a former NCA Director.

A fresh nonbureaucratic approach to the administration of APHIS is anticipated and support from the states, to this man who has shown his allegiance to the cattle industry and the veterinary profession, will be vitally necessary.

VESICULAR STOMATITIS VACCINE

Recently we received a notice from USDA/APHIS recognizing the extensive outbreak and damage caused by Vesicular Stomatitis virus this past year. APHIS calls for development of a vaccine, preferably a subunit or killed virus product. "Field use of these vaccines could be considered if found satisfactory for sterility, laboratory animal safety, and shown to contain an antigenic mass sufficient to produce a protective response."

While there is a considerable amount of evidence indicating that a live virus vaccine is effective, there are serious difficulties with use in swine, due to shedding and vaccine induced disease in that species.

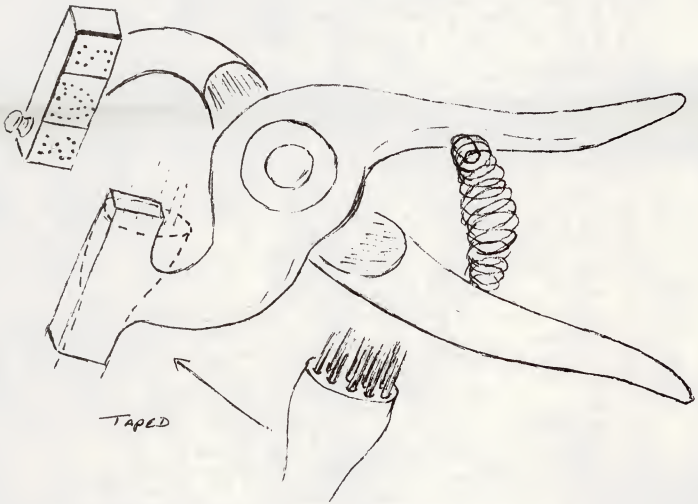
Little is known of live virus vaccine use in horses. Vaccine virus shedding and safety tests in host animals would have to be closely studied before field use could be authorized.

ANOTHER WRINKLE ON SUCCESSFUL TATTOOS

Dr. John Forsberg, noted humorist, banjo picker and occasional veterinarian of Forsyth, Montana, sent me this idea on better tools for better tattoos.

He says that he uses a typewriter brush (wooden handled, available at any stationery store), cuts the handle and tapes it to the outside of the pad jaw of his tattoo iron, as per the illustration.

This gives you a tool to rub that tattoo ink into the puncture holes without having to set the iron down and pick up another tool.



Art work by Hank Mathiason of Brands Enforcement.

I. Accessions received in February 1983:

		SEROLOGY ACCESSIONS
BOVINE	310	962
EQUINE	52	110
PORCINE	18	7
OVINE	33	2
FELINE	49	19
CANINE	124	3
AVIAN	4	
WILDLIFE	42	5
MISC.	13	7
TOTAL	645	1115

II. Serology

A. Brucellosis (allspecies) total sera -- 26,671 sera;20 positive
   1. Brucellosis routine tests -- 19,945 sera; 3 positive
   2. Quarantine herd tests -- 177 sera; 4 positive
   3. Slaughter samples -- 6,533 sera; 13 positive
   4. Seminal plasma -- 16 negative

B. Brucellosis CF tests -- 111

C. Leptospirosis (all species) -- 264 sera (707 L. pomona only)

D. Bluetongue -- 772 sera

E. Anaplasmosis -- 658 sera

F. IBR -- 175 sera

G. BVD -- 169 sera

H. PI_3 -- 56 sera

I. BLV -- 33 sera

J. EIA -- 156 sera

K. Mare Pregnancy Test -- 5 sera

L. Pseudorabies -- 60 sera; Routine -- 21, Slaughter -- 39

M. Feline Leukemia Virus -- 18 sera

III. Bacteriology

A. Total -- 342 accessions processed resulting in 271 isolates.
B. Antibiotic sensitivities were run on 208 isolates.
C. Campylobacter fetus ss. fetus -- 1 bovine case
D. Campylobacter fetus ss. venerealis -- 1 bovine case
E. Trichomonas foetus -- 2 bovine cases
F. Salmonella arizonae -- 1 ovine case
G. FAT (clostridia) -- Cl. novyii 1 bovine case

IV. Electron Microscopy
  A. Bovine -- 8 samples; 3 rotavirus
  B. Canine -- 5 samples; 1 parvovirus

V. Virology
  A. Virus isolation attempts
    1. Bovine -- 48 cases; BVD - 2 positive, PI_3 - 3 positive
    2. Porcine -- 6 cases
    3. Ovine -- 2 cases
    4. Wildlife (deer) -- 2 cases
  B. Fluorescent antibody tests
    1. IBR -- 65; 2 positive
    2. BVD -- 57; 6 positive
    3. TGE -- 3

VI. Pathology
  A. 304 accessions
  B. 739 slides from 1974 tissues
  C. 98 gross necropsies

VII. Rabies examinations
  A. 92 requests
  B. Human exposure
    1. 2 positive (Feline -- McCone and Roosevelt counties)
    2. 23 negative
  C. No human exposure
    1. 6 positive (skunks -- Dawson, Prairie, Phillips, Sheridan, Toole(2) counties)
    2. 61 negative

	POSITIVE HUMAN EXPOSURE	POSITIVE NO HUMAN EXPOSURE	NEGATIVE HUMAN EXPOSURE	NEGATIVE NO HUMAN EXPOSURE	TOTAL SPECIMENS
Bovine			1	1	2
Equine			1		1
Feline	2		10	14	26
Canine			5	3	8
Wildlife and Other					
Coyote			1		1
Ferret			1		1
Hamster			1		1
Mink				1	1
Mouse			1		1
Muskrat				2	2
Rabbit			1		1
Raccoon				1	1
Skunk		6		38	44
Squirrel			1		1
Weasel				1	1
TOTAL	2	6	23	61	92

VETERINARIAN'S ANIMAL DISEASE REPORT
JANUARY 1983

Beaverhead County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Actinomycosis	3	1
Cattle	Bac. Hemoglobinuria	1	1
Cattle	Bovine Respiratory Disease	5	2
Cattle	Cancer Eye	11	4
Cattle	Coccidiosis	40	4
Cattle	Foot Rot	2	2
Cattle	Trichomoniasis	4	3
Cattle	Urolithiasis	21	13
Cattle	Vibriosis	4	3
Dogs	Distemper	2	2
Horses	Influenza	3	1
Horses	Strangles	1	1

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Big Horn County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	B.V.D.	300	2
Cattle	Bovine Respiratory Disease	35	6
Cattle	Coccidiosis	100	4
Cattle	I.B.R.	300	2
Cattle	Trichomoniasis	1	1
Cattle	Urolithiasis	6	4
Horses	Influenza	17	2
Horses	Strangles	2	1

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Blaine County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Actinomycosis	2	2
Cattle	Bovine Respiratory Disease	20	3
Cattle	Cancer Eye	5	2
Cattle	Urolithiasis	6	3
Dogs	Distemper	2	2
Dogs	Infectious Hepatitis	1	1
Horses	Strangles	1	1
Poultry	Leukosis	2	2

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Veterinarian's Animal Disease Report

Broadwater County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Bac. Hemoglobinuria	1	1
Cattle	Bovine Respiratory Disease	10	1
Cattle	Coccidiosis	2	2
Cattle	Urolithiasis	2	2

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Cascade County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Bovine Respiratory Disease	29	2
Dogs	Distemper	4	4
Dogs	Parvo-Virus	11	10
Horses	Infectious Rhinopneumonitis	1	1
Horses	Influenza	9	5
Horses	Strangles	1	1

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Choteau County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	B.V.D.	15	1
Cattle	Urolithiasis	2	2

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Custer County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Dogs	Parvo-Virus	1	1

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Daniels County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Bovine Respiratory Disease	22	2
Cattle	Urolithiasis	4	4
Horses	Strangles	10	3

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Veterinarian's Animal Disease Report

Dawson County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	B.V.D.	1	1
Cattle	Coccidiosis	5	1
Dogs	Parvo-Virus	2	2
Horses	Influenza	5	1
Poultry	Parasites - Roundworm	1	1

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Deer Lodge County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Dogs	Distemper	10	7
Dogs	Parvo-Virus	3	3

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Fallon County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Actinobacillosis	3	2
Cattle	Bovine Respiratory Disease	30	3
Cattle	Cancer Eye	4	2
Cattle	Coccidiosis	1	1
Cattle	I.B.R.	6	1
Cattle	Inf. Keratitis	1	1
Cattle	Rabies	1	1
Cattle	Urolithiasis	5	1
Horses	Influenza	5	5

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Fergus County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Bovine Respiratory Disease	8	1
Cattle	Coccidiosis	20	1
Dogs	Distemper	1	1

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Veterinarian's Animal Disease Report

Flathead County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Coccidiosis	4	2
Dogs	Distemper	1	1
Dogs	Parvo-Virus	4	4

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Gallatin County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	B.V.D.	7	3
Cattle	Bovine Respiratory Disease	40	16
Cattle	Coccidiosis	28	1
Cattle	I.B.R.	2	1
Cattle	Leptospirosis	13	2
Cattle	Urolithiasis	1	1
Dogs	Parvo-Virus	1	1
Horses	Infectious Rhinopneumonitis	14	7
Horses	Influenza	22	16
Horses	Strangles	2	1
Sheep	Enterotoxemia	1	1
Sheep	Foot Rot	1	1
Sheep	R.E.O.	6	6

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Jefferson County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Dogs	Distemper	2	2

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Lake County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Dogs	Parvo-Virus	4	4

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Lewis & Clark County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Urolithiasis	1	1
Dogs	Parvo-Virus	1	1
Sheep	R.E.O.	7	1

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Veterinarian's Animal Disease Report

Lincoln County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Bovine Respiratory Disease	2	2
Cattle	Enterotoxemia	1	1
Cattle	Vibriosis	1	1
Cattle	White Muscle	1	1
Poultry	Botulism	2	1
Swine	Erysipelas	2	1
Swine	Swine Dysentery	40	1

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Missoula County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Bovine Respiratory Disease	25	5
Cattle	Cancer Eye	8	3
Cattle	Coccidiosis	1	1
Cattle	Inf. Feratitis	3	1
Cattle	Inf. Keratitis	3	1
Cattle	Shipping Fever	2	1
Dogs	Distemper	6	6
Dogs	Infectious Hepatitis	1	1
Dogs	Parvo-Virus	11	11
Horses	Influenza	4	3
Horses	Strangles	7	4
Sheep	Foot Rot	1	1

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Park County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Dogs	Distemper	2	1
Dogs	Parvo-Virus	4	4

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Powell County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Coccidiosis	240	3
Cattle	Urolithiasis	20	5
Dogs	Distemper	4	4

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Veterinarian's Animal Disease Report

Prairie County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Bovine Respiratory Disease	5	5
Cattle	Urolithiasis	5	5

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Ravalli County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Bac. Hemoglobinuria	1	1
Cattle	Bovine Respiratory Disease	25	5
Cattle	Coccidiosis	20	1
Cattle	Helminthiasis	500	10
Cattle	I.B.R.	1	1
Dogs	Distemper	2	2
Dogs	Parvo-Virus	8	8
Horses	Influenza	10	2
Horses	Strangles	1	1
Sheep	Enterotoxemia	2	1

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Richland County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Helminthiasis	1	1
Dogs	Distemper	3	3
Dogs	Parvo-Virus	1	1

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Sheridan County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Coccidiosis	40	2
Cattle	Urolithiasis	1	1
Horses	Strangles	2	1

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Silver Bow County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Actinomycosis	4	2
Cattle	Cancer Eye	3	2
Cattle	Coccidiosis	1	1
Cattle	Urolithiasis	1	1
Dogs	Distemper	2	2
Dogs	Parvo-Virus	2	2

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Silver Box County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Bovine Respiratory Disease	1	1

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Stillwater County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Bovine Respiratory Disease	6	1
Cattle	Coccidiosis	22	2
Cattle	Urolithiasis	1	1
Horses	Strangles	2	2

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Toole County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	B.V.D.	1	1
Cattle	Bovine Respiratory Disease	8	2
Cattle	Helminthiasis	20	2
Cattle	Urolithiasis	2	2
Dogs	Distemper	1	1
Dogs	Parvo-Virus	1	1

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Veterinarian's Animal Disease Report

Valley County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Actinomycosis	2	1
Cattle	B.V.D.	50	1
Cattle	Bovine Respiratory Disease	6	2
Cattle	Cancer Eye	13	4
Cattle	Leptospirosis	1	1
Cattle	Pulmonary Emphysema	1	1
Cattle	Urolithiasis	3	3
Cattle	Vibriosis	50	1
Horses	Strangles	1	1

* * * * * * * * * *

Yellowstone County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Actinomycosis	43	5
Cattle	B.V.D.	6	1
Cattle	Bovine Respiratory Disease	210	14
Cattle	Cancer Eye	31	5
Cattle	Grubs	4	4
Cattle	Pulmonary Emphysema	10	3
Cattle	Urolithiasis	4	4
Dogs	Distemper	3	3
Dogs	Parvo-Virus	8	8
Horses	Influenza	2	2
Horses	Strangles	4	3

* * * * * * * * * *

TOTAL CASES AND HERDS	2,844	433

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1983
MARCH
MONTHLY LETTER

Board of Livestock

Robert G. Barthelmess, Chairman...Miles City
Nancy Espy.....Boyes
Elmer Flynn.....Missoula
Donald L. Herzog.....Rapelje
John Kelly.....Red Lodge
Ralph J. Parker.....Fort Shaw
Robert M. Simons.....Turner

JAMES W. GLOSSER, D.V.M.
Administrator
&
State Veterinarian

CHANGES IN LIVESTOCK LAW

With the biannual migration of legislators comes the usual blizzard of bills, some of which effect the Department of Livestock and in turn you, as a practicing veterinarian.

One of these, HB258, could have profound effect on a practicing veterinarian, particularly through retaliation from other states and out of state shippers.

To paraphrase - the law states that no permit may be issued for importation of livestock infected with or exposed to brucellosis, tuberculosis, or any other infectious, contagious, or communicable animal disease, except cattle with a positive reaction to a recognized test for brucellosis, which may be permitted entry when destined directly for U. S. inspected slaughter.

A veterinarian had better read the last paragraph again closely and then sit down and review what an infectious, contagious, or communicable disease is. A health certificate written without regard to this language might sadly come home to haunt you in the form of deputyship, accreditation, licensing and civil damage suits, or any combination of the above.

In this litigious world and during these intolerant times, everyone is looking for someone else to blame for everything and for someone else to bear responsibility and liability.

Health certificates in particular have been a bone of contention all the time I've been licensed, and then some.

Understandably, some shippers have felt they were farce, and in the light of the methods some veterinarians utilize in issuing a health certificate, I'll admit I must agree, somewhat.

A word of caution to all practitioners. When you sign that illegible signature at the bottom of one of these healths for $5, $10, or $100, you have assumed the lions share of liability associated with any shipment you certify. Hopefully you will have done a professional job in assuring that those animals are free from signs of any infectious, contagious, or communicable disease and that all import requirements have been met prior to shipment.

It's very difficult for a veterinarian to look at writing health certificates as a profitable venture, especially if you are unaware or unsure of the background of the shipment.

As a partial consequence of this very problem, I wrote a whole lot fewer health certificate the last few years in practice than I did the first several.

DR. DEL GATES PASSES

Sheridan D. ("Del") Gates. D.V.M. (WSU 50) died February 23, 1983 after surgery in a Billings hospital. He was 65.

Dr. Gates was born at Billings, attended Montana State University and received a B.S. in 1940. He was drafted into the Army and served during World War II. After the war he returned to school and attended Washington State University, receiving his D.V.M. in 1950.

In 1950 he was appointed District Deputy State Veterinarian at Lewistown. While there he joined Dr. Earl Cline in 1951 in private practice and remained there in partnership until his retirement approximately a year ago.

Dr. Gates is survived by his wife Helen of Lewistown, sons David of Billings, Steve of Bozeman, and a daughter Barbara, who lives in Noxon.

A CHANCE TO SEE HOW THE OTHER HALF LIVES

We are including a digest of a prospectus of a trip to New Zealand and Australia.

The trip is being sponsored by the American Association of Sheep and Goat Practitioners and is to be hosted by Dr. Don Bailey, Secretary of AASGP and Dr. Ashley Robinson, a New Zealander, presently on the faculty at the University of Minnesota.

Considering the itinerary and tour leadership, this looks like an outstanding opportunity to tour either or both New Zealand and Australia and see at first hand and with colleagues the country and its sheep industry.

For further information contact:

Boon Erick Tours, Inc.
830 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55402
Telephone (612) 340-1400

The tour has been set up in two sections (a) travel from West Coast (LA) to New Zealand and return, (b) complete tour to Perth and return to the West Coast with an additional five days spent between Adelaide and Melbourne.

YOUR ITINERARY

August 7 - WEST COAST/AUCKLAND
Today we leave the West Coast on Continental Airlines to Auckland, New Zealand.

August 8 - CROSS INTERNATIONAL DATELINE
We will gain this day back on the return.

August 9 - AUCKLAND
Arrive in Auckland. Transfer to the Travelodge for overnight. Time for sightseeing and recuperation.

August 10 - AUCKLAND/HAMILTON
Depart for Hamilton for overnight at the Ambassador Hotel. Visit Ruakura Agricultural Research Center-New Zealand premier research center for grassland farming, sheep nutrition and breeding. Dinner with local veterinarians.

August 11 - HAMILTON/WAIKATO
Visit Whatawhata Hill Country Research Station. Bus to Central Waikato where tour members will stay on several sheep and cattle farms (New Zealand has a highly developed farm holiday organization and participating farms provide excellent accommodations and meals).

August 12 - WAIKATO AREA
See operations of sheep farm in detail (lambing should be in progress) and also ride with local veterinarian for part of the day. Meals and accommodations at the farm.

August 13 - WAIKATO/ROTORUA
Group rejoins after breakfast at farm, travel to Agrodome Rotorua (demonstrations of shearing) and overnight at Rotorua Hotel.

August 14 - ROTORUA/PALMERSTON
Departure for Palmerston North. Travel through geothermal areas and central lakes. Overnight at Fitzgerald Hotel.

August 15 - PALMERSTON/WELLINGTON
Visit New Zealand Veterinary School, Massey University and after this depart for Wellington. Tour the city, have dinner with local veterinarians and stay overnight at the James Cook Hotel.

August 16 - WELLINGTON/HAWARDEN
Ferry trip to South Island, bus to Hawarden North Canterbury (home of Corriedale). Farm stay and dinner in Hawarden.

August 17 - HAWARDEN/CHRISTCHURCH
Visit goat farm and deer farming operations enroute to Christchurch, overnight at Chateau Regency Hotel. Home hosted dinner.

August 18 - CHRISTCHURCH/QUEENSTOWN
Visit Wool Research Institute and Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory, Lincoln. Flight to Queenstown. Overnight at Travelodge Hotel.

August 19 - QUEENSTOWN
Optional air trip to Milford Sound, or trip to Walter Peak Station. Return to Travelodge for overnight.

August 20 - QUEENSTOWN/HOME OR SYDNEY
Today we depart Queenstown for our flight back to the U.S., arrival same day, or for our flight to Sydney.

August 20 - QUEENSTOWN/SYDNEY
We arrive at 5 PM in Sydney for overnight.

August 21 - SYDNEY/PERTH
Morning departure for Perth, arrival in Perth at 11:20 AM.

August 21 - August 27 - CONVENTION
No reservation included.

August 27 - PERTH/ADELAIDE
We leave at noon from Perth and arrive late afternoon in Adelaide. Overnight in Adelaide at Park Royal Hotel.

August 28, 29 - ADELAIDE AREA/CAVENDISH
During those two days we will visit the Pastoral Research Station and/or Glen Isle Sheep Farm. Barbeque lunch included. Travel via Barossa Valley home of the Australian wineries.

August 30 - HAMILTON/MELBOURNE
Depart Hamilton for several visits. Visit the Veterinary Clinic, Werribee. Dinner and overnight in Melbourne.

August 31 - MELBOURNE/HOME
Early morning flight home. We will arrive in Los Angeles the same day in the morning because we have crossed the international dateline again and gained one day.

PRICES:

NEW ZEALAND PORTION:	$1895.00
Single Supplement:	210.00
Add 9 breakfasts:	55.00
NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA:	$2935.00
Single Supplement:	320.00
Add 4 breakfasts:	35.00

Prices based on minimum of 15 passengers on each flight.

UPDATE: RACCOON RABIES - MID-ATLANTIC STATES

The outbreak of wildlife rabies in Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and the District of Columbia continues. Over 75% of the animals reported rabid in the mid-Atlantic area have been raccoons; other affected wildlife include: skunks, bats, foxes, and groundhogs, in decreasing order of frequency. Cases have also occurred in dogs, cats, and cattle, suggesting that "spillover" has occurred from rabid wildlife into domestic animals.

The outbreak areas has increased by approximately 25-50 miles per year. New Jersey and Delaware now appear as the most likely states into which the outbreak may spread.

No adequate control methods have been found for rabies in wildlife. Domestic-pet rabies immunization programs and public education programs have been intensified to reduce the risk of human exposure. No human rabies has been associated with this outbreak.

Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, February 25, 1983, Vol. 32. No. 7

DIAGNOSTIC LABORATORY NEWS
****

I. Accessions received in January 1983:

		SEROLOGY ACCESSIONS
BOVINE	219	1194
EQUINE	43	137
PORCINE	13	28
OVINE	13	0
FELINE	36	11
CANINE	117	5
AVIAN	10	0
WILDLIFE	43	11
MISC.	20	5
TOTAL	514	1391

II. Serology

A. Brucellosis (all species) total sera -- 28,992; 25 positive
   1. Brucellosis routine tests -- 22,328 sera; 6 positive
   2. Quarantine herd tests -- 0
   3. Slaughter samples -- 6,660 sera; 19 positive
   4. Seminal plasma -- 4 negative

B. Brucellosis CF tests -- 202

C. Leptospirosis (all species) -- 701 sera (495 L. pomona only)

D. Bluetongue -- 670 sera

E. Anaplasmosis -- 731 sera

F. IBR -- 177 sera

G. BVD -- 165 sera

H. PI_3 -- 100 sera

I. BLV -- 23 sera

J. EIA -- 182 sera

K. Mare Pregnancy Test -- 12 sera

L. Pseudorabies -- 204 sera; Routine -- 129; Slaughter -- 75

M. Feline Leukemia Virus -- 11 sera

III. Bacteriology

A. Total -- 256 accessions processed resulting in 190 isolates.
B. Antibiotic sensitivities were run on 140 isolates.
C. Campylobacter fetus ss. fetus -- 5 bovine cases
D. Salmonella typhimurium -- equine case; Salmonella dublin -- bovine case

IV. Electron Microscopy
   A. Bovine -- 1 sample negative
   B. Canine -- 1 samples; 1 Parvovirus

V. Virology
   A. Virus isolation attempts
      1. Bovine -- 55 cases; 4 positive PI_3, 1 positive IBR, 13 positive BVD
      2. Porcine -- 7 cases; 1 undetermined
      3. Wildlife (buffalo) -- 1 positive BVD
   B. Fluorescent antibody tests
      1. IBR -- 59
      2. BVD -- 53
      3. PPV -- 9

VI. Pathology
   A. 258 accessions
   B. 604 slides from 1369 tissues
   C. 77 gross necropsies

VII. Rabies examinations
   A. 59 requests
   B. Human exposure
      1. 1 positive (Equine -- Cascade county)
      2. 14 negative
   C. No human exposure
      1. 17 positive (skunks -- Daniels, Valley (2), Toole (10), Phillips, Roosevelt, McCone, and Prairie counties)
      2. 27 negative

	POSITIVE HUMAN EXPOSURE	POSITIVE NO HUMAN EXPOSURE	NEGATIVE HUMAN EXPOSURE	NEGATIVE NO HUMAN EXPOSURE	TOTAL SPECIMENS
Bovine			1		1
Equine	1				1
Feline			7	5	12
Canine			4	2	6
Wildlife and Other					
Fox			1		1
Muskrat				1	1
Raccoon				1	1
Skunk		17		18	35
Weasel			1		1
TOTAL	1	17	14	27	59

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CURRENT STATUS OF BRUCELLOSIS, VESICULAR STOMATITIS & SCABIES

Recently a herd in Ravalli County was diagnosed positive as brucellosis infected. Another herd from which purchases were made was also found to be infected. At this time contact testing is being conducted and investigation of other potential exposures is being made.

Montana also has one dairy herd under quarantine in Flathead County and is in the process of testing for quarantine release.

In December, Montana imported Vesicular Stomatitis into a dairy in Lewis & Clark County with dairy heifers imported from Idaho. This was the first reported outbreak since mid-October when we had active cases of the disease in the Billings, Forsyth, Hardin area.

Since then we have had no active cases.

An embargo on dairy cattle from states experiencing outbreaks was placed in order to protect Montana's livestock industry.

Several other states are still having difficulty with this supposed vector borne disease cycling with apparent animal to animal transmission. Unfortunately, we must attempt to protect ourselves by restricting animal movement.

Scabies is again evident and an imminent threat to southwestern Montana in particular after the diagnosis of psoroptic scabies in two Idaho Counties adjacent to Montana's Beaverhead County.

Idaho is dipping cattle there in an effort to limit the spread of the mite caused disease and import restrictions with dipping requirements have been reinforced by Montana.

Please be aware of these diseases and watchful for any appearance or spread of any of them.

IDENTIFICATION OF OFFICIAL BRUCELLOSIS VACCINATES

Once again the question of official identification of brucellosis vaccinates has been raised by a number of practitioners.

Recently changes have been made in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) to bring that document into synchrony with the Uniform Methods and Rules for Brucellosis Eradication (UMR).

As before, identification of an official brucellosis vaccinate is comprised of the official tattoo (quarter of the year, shielded V, last digit of the year) in the right ear, an official USDA vaccination eartag placed in the right ear (these tags are orange and have the alpha numeric ID code, 81-

designates Montana; 3 letters, the first of which is V; and a four digit number between 0001 and 9999), and lastly a legible certificate containing owner name, address, description of the cattle, etc., and numbers of vaccination tags used. These certificates must be on file in the Helena office.

There have been numerous inquiries about what happens when an owner refuses to allow the use of the official eartag.

The only answer I can give is that you should inform him that he will not have an official vaccinate and that these heifers will not be eligible for interstate movement to at least 20 states.

When you fill out the certificate, state on that certificate "Owner refuses to allow use of official vaccination tags; these cattle ineligible for interstate movement", and ask him to sign the statement.

At least, then, you have immunized the animals and that is what we are seeking, an immune population, and the reason for the variation is located with the owner rather than the veterinarian or governmental agency.

There is no pat answer as to what you do in this situation, but I feel strongly that the veterinarian should not be blamed for something that is the responsibility of the owner.

In a similar vein, the old bugaboo about tattoos arises.

It's difficult to understand how a tattoo that is placed in a calf's ear by an owner for personal or breed registry will still be vividly readable 2, 3, 5, 10 or 15 years later, but a tattoo put in by a veterinarian will drop entirely out of the ear next week and never be seen again. Quite often this same veterinarian sold the owner the ink that the owner used.

Personally, it is felt that the reason the veterinary installed tattoos fade so marvelously is that roll-on tattoo ink is used too quickly.

That tattoo ink has to be rubbed down into the tattoo puncture holes in order to be retained. You don't see waterfront tattoo artists swiftly applying their colors to pictures of naked women with a roll-on. They use immense care, this is why that type of tattoo is so embarrassing for so many years.

Moral to this story is, take your time and do a good job, the owner will appreciate it.

DIARRHEA OR "ITS THE S _ _ _ S"

This polemic unfortunately is largely a personal opinion, but I think that the thought behind it at least deserves consideration by the veterinary profession, particularly that segment engaged in large animal practice.

Neonatal diarrhea, as most of us cow doctors know, can be devastating to a herd owner, frustrating to the attendant veterinarian and highly fatal to the calf involved.

As defined in Dorland's Medical Dictionary, 23rd edition (that's how antiquated I am), diarrhea means an "abnormal frequency and liquidity of fecal discharges". "Neonatal diarrhea is--epidemic diarrhea of the new born."

Now for the heresy--diarrhea in my opinion is not a disease entity, but a symptom of a disease. Revolutionary thought, eh!

Diarrhea may result from a plethora of causes, diet, nerves, viruses, bacteria, protozoans, fungi, toxicants, over indulgence, contaminated water and maybe even swamp gas. Some even result from hereditary and congenital intestinal deficiencies and anomalies.

Now obviously diarrheas resulting from these myriad etiologies are not all necessarily treated alike.

First and foremost, it would seem that in order to properly treat diarrheic patients a diagnosis of cause must be made.

I, too, remember the overload of cases, the miserable weather, the inability to control these cases with medication and the discouragement that accompanies one's efforts at this time of year.

But diagnosis of cause is the first step that must be taken to attain any semblance of success. Treatment without diagnosis is strictly symptomatic and success is more due to luck than skill.

Among contributing causes, I'd place management as number one.

Inadequately or poorly fed cows are unable to give birth or properly nourish healthy calves. Also inadequately or poorly immunized cows are unable to give birth to or properly nourish healthy calves.

Proper nutrition and diet are essential and unfortunately the medical and veterinary medical professions have only partially understood that a sound medical program must be based on and work with a sound nutritional program.

By hyper-immunizing cows with the common virus vaccines and bacterias that are troublesome in the herd or area, a relatively high colostral antibody supply can be passed to neonates. Also by keeping the cow herd immunized, the chances of an epizootic of any particular disease within the herd can be minimized.

As a portion of the diagnosis, it is a good idea to learn which organisms are actually causing problems in each case and area. It is not economical to shotgun unnecessary vaccines.

By discussions with your client and patience on your part, management practices that contribute to transmission of infections can be changed and part of the problem may be alleviated.

It astonished me how often 80-90% of the scour problems on a ranch could be eliminated by establishing a good nutritional program, getting cows on a sound preventive program, and elimination of poor husbandry practices that promote infectious disease.

As you can see my approach, to the "scours" problem, is preventive rather than treatment after you have the problem. I know that many of you will disagree with me and say that the only approach to scours is more and better treatment, but its still better to prevent than treat. If any of you ever drank any of Fort Dodge's old "Nolvasorb" as I did once to cure the "galloping two-step", you'd agree that prevention is a thousand times better than cure.

RABIES QUARANTINED COUNTY

Cascade County has been added to the list of counties quarantined for rabies.

DR. PAT DORAN SUCCUMBS

Dr. Michael P. (Pat) Doran, 62, Colorado A&M '51, died in a Great Falls hospital after an extended illness.

Pat was born at Red Deer, Alberta and came to the Great Falls area as a child with his parents.

He served in the Army during World War II and was stationed at Camp Rimini near Helena.

He was married to Joyce Bowcutt in 1943 and she preceded him in death in 1953.

Pat is survived by his wife, Loretta, and sons, Robert, David and Daniel, and daughter, Kathleen, all of Great Falls, and stepson, Brian, Seattle, and stepdaughter, Jan, of Missoula.

He had practiced in Great Falls since his graduation, purchasing the practice from Dr. Harold Nordell in 1953.

Pat was quite an Irishman.

I. Accessions received in December 1982:

		SEROLOGY ACCESSIONS
BOVINE	230	1162
EQUINE	48	121
PORCINE	10	2
OVINE	3	2
FELINE	33	9
CANINE	98	2
AVIAN	5	0
WILDLIFE	27	9
MISC.	9	3
TOTAL	463	1310

II. Serology

A. Brucellosis (all species) total sera -- 35,350; 9 positive
   1. Brucellosis routine tests -- 26,329 sera 1 positive
   2. Quarantine herd tests -- 205 sera; 1 positive
   3. Slaughter samples -- 8,815 sera; 7 positive
   4. Seminal plasma -- 1 negative

B. Brucellosis CF tests -- 167

C. Leptospirosis (all species) -- 416 sera
   1. L. pomona -- 86 positive
   2. L. hardjo -- 155 positive
   3. L. icterohemorrhagia -- 40 positive
   4. L. grippotyphosa -- 10 positive
   5. L. autumnalis -- 3 positive
   6. L. canicola -- 39 positive
   7. L. tarassovi -- 4 positive

D. Bluetongue -- 189 sera; 1 positive

E. Anaplasmosis -- 210 sera; all negative

F. IBR -- 204 sera; 30 positive

G. BVD -- 171 sera; 17 positive

H. PI_3 -- 81 sera; 32 positive

I. BLV -- 75 sera; all negative

J. Hemophilus -- 8 sera; 1 negative, 7 undetermined

K. EIA -- 134 sera; all negative

L. Mare Pregnancy Test -- 2 sera; all negative

M. Pseudorabies -- 86 sera; all negative - Routine -- 21; Slaughter -- 65

N. Feline Leukemia Virus -- 9 sera; 2 positive

III. Bacteriology

A. Total -- 206 accessions processed resulting in 161 isolates.
B. Antibiotic sensitivities were run on 133 isolates.
C. Salmonella newington -- bovine case; Salmonella typhimurium -- avian case
D. Campylobacter fetus ss. fetus -- bovine case
E. Trichomonas fetus -- 5 bovine cases
F. FAT (clostridia) -- 4 bovine cases Cl. novyii positive

IV. Electron Microscopy

A. Bovine -- 3 samples; negative
B. Porcine -- 1 sample; negative
C. Canine -- 1 sample; parvovirus

V. Virology

A. Virus isolation attempts
   1. Bovine -- 50 cases; 5 positive IBR, 5 positive BVD
   2. Porcine -- 4 cases; all negative
B. Fluorescent antibody tests
   1. IBR -- 35; 8 positive
   2. BVD -- 46; 2 positive
   3. TGE -- 3

VI. Pathology

A. 241 accessions
B. 528 slides from 1322 tissues
C. 41 gross necropsies

VII. Rabies examinations

A. 50 requests
B. Human exposure
   1. 2 positive (Bovine -- Fallon and Valley counties)
   2. 12 negative
C. No human exposure
   1. 10 positive (skunks -- Roosevelt, Prairie (2), Valley, Toole, Dawson (2), McCone, Fergus (2)
   2. 26 negative

OSTEOPETROSIS

This condition also known as "marble-bone disease" has been recognized in Montana for the past two calving seasons. Dr. David Young of the MSU Veterinary Research Laboratory has an ongoing project with this disease and would appreciate the opportunity to receive tissues from affected calves. If you find a calf affected with this disease please call either 586-8558 or 994-4705 to make arrangements to get it to the laboratory.

Most of the affected calves are born prematurely and are dead or die shortly after birth. They are slightly smaller in size than normal, have a shortened lower jaw and impacted molar teeth. Perhaps the most noticeable feature is that the long bones of the legs break very easily. In fact, even normal physical pressures resulting from the birth process may fracture bones of these affected calves.

SEROLOGY AND ABORTION / NEWER CONCEPTS

Blood samples, even paired blood samples, are of very little value in establishing the cause of a specific abortion. If it were not for the occasional Bangs reactor, the value would be almost zero. Yet the idea persists to bleed the aborting animal in order to find out the cause.

Serologic tests are of value, but must be interpreted in light of many factors. The most important consideration is the background titers within the herd, especially the age-matched normal animals. This in turn reflects on the vaccination programs within the herd and the exposure levels. The temporal relation between antibody levels and clinical disease must be determined, hence the need for paired samples. One also must consider the effect of a subclinical infection and its role upon antibody levels.

Therefore, blood tests are effective when applied on many animals within a given herd and when paired in 14-21 days. This allows one to arrive at conclusions based on the relationship between titers and disease on a herd basis. This is how one can utilize these tests to establish herd health programs, vaccination recommendations and perhaps, even make a diagnosis of an abortion!!

In the future, blood samples submitted with fetal tissues will be tested for brucellosis only, unless other tests are specified.

RABIES EXAMINATIONS
****

DECEMBER 1982

	POSITIVE HUMAN EXPOSURE	POSITIVE NO HUMAN EXPOSURE	NEGATIVE HUMAN EXPOSURE	NEGATIVE NO HUMAN EXPOSURE	TOTAL SPECIMENS
Bovine	2			3	5
Feline			9	6	15
Canine			3	3	6
Wildlife and Other					
Bat				2	2
Muskrat				2	2
Skunk		10		10	20
TOTAL	2	10	12	26	50

VETERINARIAN'S ANIMAL DISEASE REPORT
NOVEMBER 1982

Beaverhead County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Foot Rot	5	5

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Blaine County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Cancer Eye	5	2

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Dawson County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Cancer Eye	14	4

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Fallon County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Cancer Eye	4	2

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Gallatin County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Cancer Eye	1	1

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Missoula County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Shipping Fever	10	1

* * * * * * * * * * *

Veterinarian's Animal Disease Report

Silver Bow County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Cancer Eye	14	4

* * * * * * * * * * *

Valley County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Cancer Eye	5	2

* * * * * * * * * * *

Yellowstone County

	Disease	Cases	Herds
Cattle	Foot Rot	5	1
Sheep	Ovine Ecthyma	80	1

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TOTAL CASES AND HERDS	333	62

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A FEW THINGS WE DIDN'T KNOW ABOUT VESICULAR STOMATITIS

Here we are at the 21st of December, in the high northern latitudes and past our fly, mosquito, and winged insect season, snow on the ground, temperatures that have ranged from below zero to today's 35° above ± and we still are having Vesicular Stomatitis problems.

Supposedly this enigmatic malady is borne around the terrain by insects, (at least most of the time) and lives in plants, animals, fish, snakes, people--take your pick. Consequently, when the cold weather arrives with sufficient authority to freeze all the bugs to death, it follows logically that your problems with Vesicular Stomatitis will also die.

That is, right up until this year! This year we seem to be writing a new chapter in the life and loves of V. Stomatitis.

Middle October in Montana arrived at a time when we had 39 reported outbreaks of Vesicular Stomatitis and probably 3,900 that weren't detected or reported. With that portion of October also came the cold--frost, snows, and a distinct lack of Fahrenheit. Predictably, our travails with this virus disease dramatically ceased, except that we had two reports, one in mid-November and one in early December, that proved, upon investigation, not to be Vesicular Stomatitis.

Then, via a phone call from the California State Veterinarian, it was learned that California was having severe problems with this same disease cycling through some of their multithousand cow dairies. Their problems are evidently monstrous, since all the cattle cannot arrive at a consensus and have the disease simultaneously. They insist on serial passage within the group, like mumps in kindergarten, so that milk production approaches a deficit figure. California, in self defense, embargoed importation of cattle from states that have had Vesicular Stomatitis outbreaks.

After a sigh of relief that we were past our difficulties, I commiserated with Pat and hung up.

December 16, 1982, Dr. Ferrell, in Billings, called and informed me that a horse in the Billings area was suffering with acute Vesicular Stomatitis.

We requested an extensive anamnesis and in its course divulged that:

The horse, a Billings area resident, was trailered to Oklahoma City for the National Finals Rodeo, leaving about December 2 or 3. An overnight stop was made at the Frontier Days grounds in Cheyenne, Wyoming and then on to Oklahoma City.

The horse was used extensively throughout the rodeo in team roping. After heavy usage, the horse began to show signs of lameness so it was medicated and maintained on Banamine and Butazolidin. On Thursday, December 9, the animal was anorectic, but was used anyway. He was roped on throughout the last three go-rounds, the final one being Sunday, December 12.

Seemingly, nothing was wrong with the horse except exhaustion, so he was put in the trailer to rest and started on the way home.

Again at Cheyenne, an overnight stop was made and then on to Billings, arriving December 14, Tuesday.

On December 15, Wednesday, the possessor of the horse noticed that the animal was slobbering heavily. He opened the horse's mouth and grasped the tongue, and the epithelial covering peeled away in his hand.

This man called Dr. Ferrell and discussed the case. Dr. Ferrell examined the horse and diagnosed it as acute Vesicular Stomatitis. Tissues and blood specimens were taken and submitted for laboratory confirmation. Laboratory results are still pending.

Late Friday, December 17, or early Saturday, December 18, the horse succumbed to the cumulative effects of over use, excessive stress, and an incubating virus disease exacerbated by use of anti-inflammatories.

The assumption was made that the horse probably contracted the disease at the Finals, but it could it be that a latent infection, a carrier state, or a long incubator fulminated after severe stress?

Now then, we went a whole two days without another crisis, other than the usually weekly brucellosis disaster. The only offbeat note was in talking with Idaho authorities when they stated they also had some problems with Vesicular Stomatitis cycling in some of their dairies.

In fact, they had isolated the virus from one of the water fountains in one dairy (heaven help us if its fish borne also!).

Today, December 21, in the year of Our Lord 1982, Dr. Ferlicka received a phone call from a local practitioner who had examined a recently imported dairy cow that was also exhibiting signs of VS. She was an immigrant from Idaho (the cow--not the veterinarian). We, Dr. Ferlicka and yours truly, galloped swiftly to the site and there before our wondering eyes did appear a cow salivating confirming our fear. A clinical diagnosis of Vesicular Stomatitis was made, specimens taken, sent to the laboratory for confirmation, and then frustration set in.

VS supposedly is a vector borne disease. Then why all the spread much after the vector season? Is it possible that there is much more animal-to-animal transmission than has been considered before now? Very likely. Is this virus adapting so that there is the possibility that it might over winter in these northern climes and we might see the old bugger before 10 or 15 years down the road? Like maybe next spring or next summer? Possibly.

Again, to thump an old tub: <u>There sure doesn't seem to be much known about a disease that is as important in the differential diagnosis of foot and mouth disease as this one is</u>.

The complacency with which this disease is regarded by all sides, federal, state, and owners, guarantees that if foot and mouth is handled as ineptly as this has been, we will have a new endemic disease to blame for all our troubles.

Maybe quarantines aren't the total answer, for certain they are limited in enforceability, and ineffective against insects, but it seems to me that in dealing with an infectious and communicable disease that diagnosis (immediate), isolation and restriction of movement are paramount in an attempt to limit the problem .

MONTANA VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION MEETING

The winter meeting of the Montana Veterinary Medical Association will be held January 28, 29, 30, 1983 at the Ramada Inn in Bozeman. The program will commence at 10:00 a.m. on Friday, the 28th.

President-elect C. L. Johnson has put together a fine sounding program. You may obtain your ten hours continuing education requirement by attending this meeting.

RABIES QUARANTINED COUNTIES

The following counties are under quarantine for rabies: Daniels, Dawson, Fallon, Fergus, McCone, Prairie, Roosevelt, Toole, and Valley.

WHERE TO MAIL INTERNATIONAL HEALTH CERTIFICATES

When mailing International Health Certificates (VS 17-140) to Helena for USDA, approval, be sure to address them to:

Veterinarian in Charge
USDA, APHIS, Veterinary Services
Capitol Station - 6th and Roberts
Helena, Montana 59620

DO NOT address these certificates to Dr. Glosser or the state office as this delays their delivery.

I. Accessions received in November 1982:

		SEROLOGY ACCESSIONS
BOVINE	174	1112
EQUINE	57	111
PORCINE	8	12
OVINE	4	3
FELINE	40	16
CANINE	92	1
AVIAN	8	0
WILDLIFE	20	26
MISC.	8	4
TOTAL	411	1285

II. Serology

A. Brucellosis (all species) total sera -- 34,992; 18 positive
   1. Brucellosis routine tests -- 26,733; 2 positive
   2. Quarantine herd tests -- 23 sera
   3. Slaughter samples -- 8,229; 16 positive
   4. Seminal plasma - Brucellosis -- 7 negative

B. Brucellosis CF tests -- 45

C. Leptospirosis (all species) -- 248 sera
   1. L. pomona -- 29 positive
   2. L. hardjo -- 36 positive
   3. L. icterohemorrhagia -- 12 positive
   4. L. grippotyphosa -- 7 positive
   5. L. autumnalis -- 1 positive
   6. L. canicola -- 5 positive
   7. L. tarassovi -- 9 positive

D. Bluetongue -- 290 sera; 9 positive

E. Anaplasmosis -- 326 sera; all negative

F. IBR -- 135 sera; 9 positive

G. BVD -- 125 sera; 6 positive

H. PI_3 -- 36 sera; 10 positive

I. BLV -- 45 sera; negative

J. EIA -- 196 sera; negative

K. Pseudorabies -- 194 sera; all negative - Routine -- 90; Slaughter -- 104

L. Feline Leukemia Virus -- 16 sera; 6 positive

M. Mare Pregnancy Test -- 4 sera; 2 positive

N. Hemophilus -- 8 sera; 1 negative, 7 undetermined

III. Bacteriology

A. Total -- 135 accessions processed resulting in 129 isolates.
B. Antibiotic sensitivities were run on 110 isolates.
C. *Salmonella sp.* -- 2 bovine cases
D. *Campylobacter sp. ss fetus* -- 2 bovine cases; cervical mucus
E. *Pasteurella hemolytica* -- 21 cases
F. FAT (clostridia) -- 4 bovine cases *Cl. novyii* positive

IV. Electron Microscopy
A. Bovine -- 3 samples; negative
B. Canine -- 4 samples; 1 Parvovirus

V. Virology
A. Virus isolation attempts
1. Bovine -- 29 cases; 2 positive IBR
2. Porcine -- 8 cases
3. Other (llama) -- 1 case
B. Fluorescent antibody tests
1. IBR -- 12; 4 positive
2. BVD -- 28; 1 positive
3. TGE -- 1
C. Leptospirosis cultures -- 60 negative (wildlife)

VI. Pathology
A. 176 accessions
B. 372 slides from 1053 tissues
C. 33 gross necropsies

VII. Rabies examinations
A. 49 requests
B. Human exposure
1. 0 positive
2. 20 negative
C. No human exposure
1. 3 positive
2. 26 negative

In the last newsletter we alerted you to a case of Trichomoniasis involving infertility in a Madison county cattle herd. Since then, the disease has been diagnosed in five additional herds from widely separated areas in the state. The diagnoses were made from preputial washings and fetal stomach contents. The following is our recommended protocol for collection of samples:

Vibriosis and Trichomoniasis Examination in Bulls

It is thought that Vibrio fetus and Tritrichomonas fetus are not tissue invasive but survive in the crypts and folds of the preputial mucosa as surface infections. Semen is contaminanted with the organism on an erratic basis at the time of ejaculation and may not be reliable for diagnostic purposes.

Once infected with either Vibrio fetus or Tritrichomonas fetus bulls may remain infected for long periods, but some individual animals appear refractory to the infection possibly due to competition from the resident flora of the preputial region or to immune factors. It is essential that all breeding bulls in a herd be examined.

Collection

Collection can be made by one person if necessary but it is easier done by two. The preputial orifice should be wiped clean. A plastic insemination pipet fitted to a 10 or 12 cc plastic syringe by a short piece of rubber tubing is necessary for collection. The syringe should be filled with warm sterile physiological saline. Spread the preputial orifice and insert the pipet into the preputial cavity until the pipet tip has reached the preputial reflection. Grasp the prepuce around the pipet to prevent the escape of fluid. Eject the saline and massage the tissue in the region of the pipet tip. Aspirate sufficient fluid to fill the pipet and carefully withdraw the pipet from the prepuce. Inoculate approximately one-half of the fluid into the Vibrio transport media and the remainder into the Trichomonas transport media.

Transportion of Samples

The best procedure for submitting samples to the laboratory is to maintain the transport media at moderate temperature (55° - 70° F) and carry it immediately to the laboratory. Extremes in temperature and prolonged time in transport often result in the death of Tritrichomonas fetus and subsequent false negative results.

Interpetation of Results

We have found this procedure to be quite reliable if collection, transportation and culturing are properly carried out. However, a negative result is not complete assurance that the individual animal is free of infection. Since a herd diagnosis is often desired a single positive diagnoses is sufficient. Females will spontaneously recover and thus bull samples are the most diagnostic.

RABIES EXAMINATIONS
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NOVEMBER 1982

	POSITIVE HUMAN EXPOSURE	POSITIVE NO HUMAN EXPOSURE	NEGATIVE HUMAN EXPOSURE	NEGATIVE NO HUMAN EXPOSURE	TOTAL SPECIMENS
Bovine			1	1	2
Feline			14	4	18
Canine			4	1	5
Wildlife and Other					
Bat				1	1
Ferret				1	1
Muskrat			1	1	2
Raccoon				2	2
Skunk		3		15	18
TOTAL		3	20	26	49

Montana State Library
930 East Lyndale
Helena, MT 59601

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